

《城市模型概论》之概论

A Brief Introduction to “An Introduction to Urban Modeling”



龙瀛

清华大学建筑学院

2018年2月27日

Dr Ying Long 龙瀛

Profile



Ying Long, Ph.D. is now an associate professor in the School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, China. His research focuses on urban planning, quantitative urban studies and applied urban modeling. He has an education background in both environmental engineering and city planning. Before joining Tsinghua University, he has worked for Beijing Institute of City Planning as a senior planner for eleven years. Familiar with planning practices in China and versed in international literature, Dr. Long's academic studies creatively integrate international methods and experiences with local planning

practices. He has published over one hundred journal papers and led over twenty research/planning projects. Dr. Long is also the founder of Beijing City Lab (BCL www.beijingscitylab.com), an open research network for quantitative urban studies. More information is available at <http://www.beijingscitylab.com/longy>.

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龙瀛，清华大学建筑学院特别研究员，博士生导师，研究方向是城乡规划与设计，研究兴趣是城市空间量化研究及其规划设计响应。他是北京城市实验室（Beijing City Lab）创建人与执行主任，中国城市科学研究会城市大数据专业委员会副主任委员兼秘书长，SCOPUS收录eSCI国际期刊IRSPSD执行主编，Environment and Planning B (SSCI)、《国际城市规划》和《上海城市规划》期刊编委，中国收缩城市研究网络与数据增强设计研究网络的共同发起人，剑桥大学国家公派访问学者，多个大学和科研机构的客座教授/研究员。出版Springer英文专著《Geospatial Analysis to Support Urban Planning in Beijing》，累计发表近两百篇学术论文，37篇学术论文被SCI/SSCI收录，受邀在多个国际国内刊物上作为客座

主编组织专刊（如Landscape and Urban Planning和Journal of Urban Management）。获得并主持国家自然科学基金、世界银行、阿里公益基金会、惠康基金会、世界资源研究所、自然资源保护协会、国家发改委、住建部、滴滴出行、摩拜以及多家规划设计机构的研究项目资助，获全国优秀工程勘察设计金奖、华夏建设科学技术奖（两次）、北京市科学技术奖（两次）、全国优秀城乡规划设计奖（五次）、金经昌中国城市规划优秀论文奖（三次）和首届最具影响力中国地理期刊优秀论文等。他分别于2002年、2004年和2011年在清华大学获得学士（环境系）、硕士（环境系）和博士学位（建筑学院）。更多详见<http://www.beijingscitylab.com/longy>

(2017年11月26日更新)

Full CV



Dr Ying Long's full CV

Updated in February 2018

CV_Ying_Long.pdf

Adobe Acrobat Document [433.8 KB]

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Publications

All my publications are available here [万方](#)、[中国知网](#)、[百度云](#)、[Google Scholar](#)、[ResearchGate](#)

My monograph in Springer: [Geospatial Analysis to Support Urban Planning in Beijing](#)

To sum up, I like to understand the whole China city system (rather one single city) at a fine scale (human-scale) through emerging new data, quantitative methodology, applied urban modeling as well as cutting edge techniques like deep learning and wearable sensors. In addition to understand, we also like to do spatial intervention like urban planning and design based on these quantitative urban studies. Our projects range from multi-level models for urban spatial development of Beijing, urban expansion model for the whole China at the block level, bus landscapes using public transportation smartcard records, quality and its variation identification using large-scale street view pictures as well as a cluster of shrinking city related works.

Visit me

How to visit me:

My office is at Room 501, New Architecture Building, School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing.

北京市海淀区清华园1号清华大学新建筑馆（紧邻老建筑馆东侧）501房间，邮编100084

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Please kindly note that an accepted face-to-face meet is generally for half an hour only, which is my longtime tradition and I think is enough for an effective discussion for a topic. 任何预约的面谈根据传统都是半小时以内的时间。

Contacts

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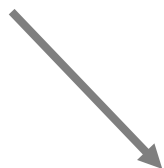
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传统数据、大数据、
开放数据

量化研究方法

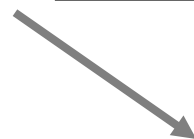
城市模型

先锋技术



理解城市系统

- 1 整个国家 (大模型)
- 2 城市设计尺度 (人本尺度城市形态)



空间干预/规划设计响应

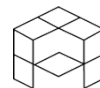
(数据增强设计)

从研究到设计，从北京到全国



城市模拟的经历

- 北京节水系统终端分析模型
- 北京城市发展模型 BUDEM
- 北京土地使用与交通整合模型 BLUTI
- 北京城乡空间发展模型 BUDEM2
- 其他
 - 规划支持系统、大数据、数据增强设计、新城市科学



城市模型及其规划设计响应

Applied Urban Models and Their Applications in Urban Planning & Design

龙 瀛



北京城市实验室
Beijing City Lab

合作者包括杜立群、韩昊英、赖世刚、刘伦、刘行健、毛其智、沈尧、沈振江、王江浩、吴康、杨东峰、张俊杰和赵怡婷等

- <https://www.beijingcitylab.com/courses/applied-urban-modeling/>

城市模型及其规划设计响应

这套课件为龙瀛及其合作者近年来在城市模型领域研究的部分合集，包括传统的城市模型、基于大数据的城市模型、大模型这一城市与区域研究新范式，以及最近的面向规划设计应用的初步探索。

这些PPT在不同的学术会议和论坛上做过发表，时间和精力有限，并没有专门针对此课件进行调整。课件内容难免有不完善之处，欢迎将意见和建议致信到longying1980@gmail.com

1 城市模型与规划支持系统

- 1.1 规划支持系统在城市规划中的应用探索
- 1.2 多尺度的北京城市空间发展模型
- 1.3 规划师主体模型：一项低碳城市形态规划支持的工具
- 1.4 囊括方法、软件和模型的规划支持系统框架体系
- 1.5 面向空间规划的微观模拟

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- 2.1 大模型及中国应用案例
- 2.2 基于OpenStreetMap和兴趣点数据的地块特征自动识别
- 2.3 地块尺度中国所有城市的空间扩张模拟
- 2.4 中国PM2.5的人口暴露评估
- 2.5 利用北京公共交通刷卡数据的若干定量城市研究
- 2.6 当前定量城市研究的四项变革

3 规划设计响应

- 3.1 数据增强设计：新数据环境下的规划设计回应与改变
- 3.2 街道城市主义
- 3.3 城市规划实施评价：针对中国城市的分析框架
- 3.4 基于人类活动和移动数据的城市增长边界实施评价
- 3.5 中国收缩城市及其研究框架
- 3.6 历史上的北京规划

《城市模型及其规划设计响应》网络课程

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二、关于城市

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石岭小镇窥东北

龙瀛, 2018年春节于东北

2018-02-26 17:10 来源: 澎湃新闻

“快，再买几个币子，咱们把三国志这关续下来。”“好，我去找老板买，你撑住。”

二十多年前，家乡吉林省四平市石岭镇，我和玩伴在1995年中考后那个暑假的对话，仍旧没有淡去。1994和1995年，在游戏厅、台球厅和录像厅（俗称“三厅”）度过的青涩光阴，也经常出现在我之后若干年的思绪中。

1994年年初，因为父亲工作原因，我的家搬到了石岭镇。记得当年从四平市区到石岭镇的几十公里，要翻山越岭，走一个多小时。石岭镇地处半山区，系长白山支脉、哈达岭余脉。之前久居平原，低山环绕的石岭小镇，永远是这么多年来最美好的回忆——特别是那栋白色教学楼内的校园生活，和街头的“三厅”娱乐。

1995年，我初中毕业考进县城高中，家也搬到长春。之后仅在1999年大二寒假匆匆回来拜访过几位初中恩师，并未过久停留。1995-1999年，只有短短四年，整个社会经济的改变并不大，因此没有太多关于变化的印象。



热新闻

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- 3 重庆26岁女子要求离婚被丈夫在面部连划7刀，警方妇联介入
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- 6 深观察 | “吃鸡”伤得最重的是农村孩子，却容易被忽视
- 7 人才评价机制改革重磅意见公布，涉科技、人文、教育、医疗等

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【浮生记录】针对大数据与未来城市的50条松散思考

2018-02-06 龙瀛 北京城市实验室BCL

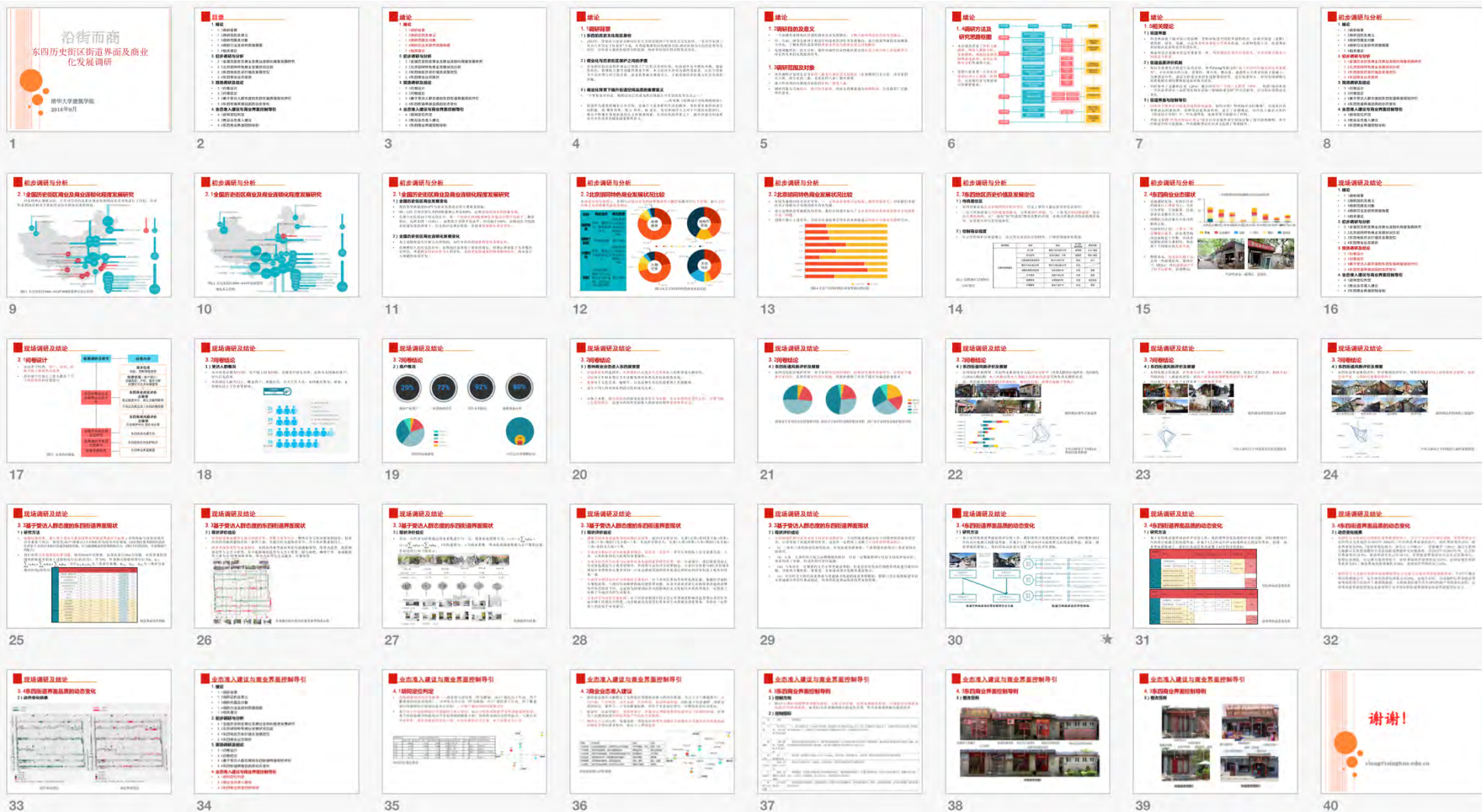
(个人感想, 非严谨科学研究判断)

1. 大数据不开放, 开放数据不大
2. 未来的考古就是对当下的大数据分析
3. 大数据获得方面, 要么获得全部, 要么一无所有
4. 大数据研究的1.0阶段已经结束, 未来拼数据获取的能力和创新力



https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/5tnGtS1S-FOe-_Uxdckj3g

《城乡社会综合调研》2016/17夏季学期（本科生）



• 2016年，四组同学均获得了全国高等学校城乡规划学科城乡社会综合调查实践调研报告评优的佳作奖，2017年三等奖和佳作奖。

定义

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1、经济学

Hirsh: 城市是具有相当面积、经济活动和住户集中,以致在私人企业和公共部门产生规模经济的连片地理区域。

Button: 城市是一个坐落在有限空间地区内的各种经济市场——住房、劳动力、土地、运输等等——相互交织在一起的网络系统。

2、社会学管理图册

Bardo & Hartman:按照社会学的传统,城市被定义为具有某

些特征的、在地理上有界的社会组织形式。

人口相对比较多,密集居住,并有**异质性**;至少有一些人从事非农业生产,并有一些是专业人员;

城市具有**市场功能**,并且至少有部分制定规章的权力;

城市显示了一种相互作用的方式。在其中,个人并非是作为一个完整的人而为人所知,这就意味着至少一些相互作用是在并不真正相识的人中间发生的;

城市要求有一种超越家庭或家族之上的“社会联系”,更多的是合理的法律。

3、地理学

Ratzel: 地理学上的城市,是指地处交通方便环境的、且覆盖有一定面积的人群和房屋的密集结合体。

4、城市规划学

《**城市规划基本术语标准**》:城市是以非农业产业和非农业人口集聚为主要特征的居民点。在中国,包括按国家行政建制设立的市、镇。

5、辞源

《**辞源**》一书中,城市被解释为人口密集、工商业发达的地方。



广州(50张)

<https://baike.baidu.com/item/城市/33549?fr=aladdin>



上海(55张)





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City

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [City \(disambiguation\)](#).

A **city** is a large [human settlement](#).^{[4][5]} Cities generally have extensive systems for [housing](#), [transportation](#), [sanitation](#), [utilities](#), [land use](#), and [communication](#). Their density facilitates interaction between people, government organizations and businesses, sometimes benefiting different parties in the process.

Historically, city-dwellers have been a small proportion of humanity overall, but following two centuries of unprecedented and rapid [urbanization](#), roughly half of the [world population](#) now lives in cities, which has had profound consequences for global sustainability.^[6] Present-day cities usually form the core of larger [metropolitan areas](#) and [urban areas](#)—creating numerous [commuters](#) traveling towards [city centers](#) for employment, entertainment, and edification. However, in a world of intensifying [globalization](#), all cities are in different degree also connected globally beyond these regions.

The most populated [city proper](#) is [Shanghai](#)^[7] while the largest [metropolitan areas](#) also include the [Greater Tokyo Area](#) and [Jabodetabek \(Jakarta\)](#).^[8] The cities of [Faiyum](#),^[9] [Damascus](#),^[10] and [Varanasi](#)^[11] are among those laying claim to [longest continual inhabitation](#).

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The waterfront of [Alexandria](#), a modern city with at least 23 centuries of history.



A [satellite view](#) of East Asia at night shows urbanization as illumination. Here the [Taiwan Strait](#)

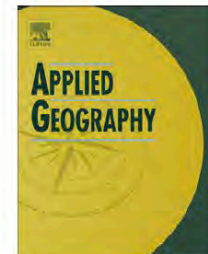


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Redefining Chinese city system with emerging new data



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ABSTRACT

Modern Chinese cities are defined from the administrative view and classified into several administrative categories, which makes it inconsistent between Chinese cities and their counterparts in western countries. Without easy access to fine-scale data, researchers have to rely heavily on statistical and aggregated indicators available in officially released yearbooks, to understand Chinese city system. Not to mention the data quality of yearbooks, it is problematic that a large number of towns or downtown areas of counties are not addressed in yearbooks. To address this issue, as a following study of Long et al. (2016), we have redefined the Chinese city system, using percolation theory in the light of newly emerging big/open data. In this paper, we propose our alternative definition of a city with road/street junctions, and present the methodology for extracting city system for the whole country with national wide road junctions. A city is defined as “a spatial cluster with a minimum of 100 road/street junctions within a 300 m distance threshold”. Totally we identify 4629 redefined cities with a total urban area of 64,144 km² for the whole China. We observe total city number increases from 2273 in 2009 to 4629 in 2014. We find that expanded urban area during 2009 and 2014, comparing with urban areas in 2009 are associated with 73.3% road junction density, 25.3% POI density and 5.5% online comment density. In addition, we benchmark our results with the conventional Chinese city system by using yearbooks.

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城市的若干维度

- **行政地域：市辖区/市区 = 市域 - 县**
 - 北京：市域=市辖区
- **实体地域：城市化地区**
 - 北京：五环及其周边地区
- **功能地域：中心大团及其劳动力市场辐射范围（如15%就业人口）**
 - 北京：廊坊和燕郊属于，但延庆或平谷不一定是
- **统计年鉴对应行政地域，与真实的城市定义有出入，不足以客观表达中国的城市化进程**

城市研究的第一科学问题是基本概念的正确性

周一星

【摘要】：主要分析了我国“城市”、“城市人口”、“城市规模”、“城镇化”与“城市化”等一系列基本概念的混乱,提出我国城市研究的第一科学问题是基本概念的正确性,以强调规范城市基本概念的重要性。

建立中国城市的实体地域概念

周一星, 史育龙

北京大学城市与环境学系, 北京 100871

中国的市, 不是城市

TOWARD ESTABLISHING THE CONCEPT OF PHYSICAL URBAN AREA IN CHINA

Zhou Yixing, Shi Yulong

Department of Geography, Peking University, Beijing 100871

摘要

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Metrics

全文: [PDF](#)(761 KB)

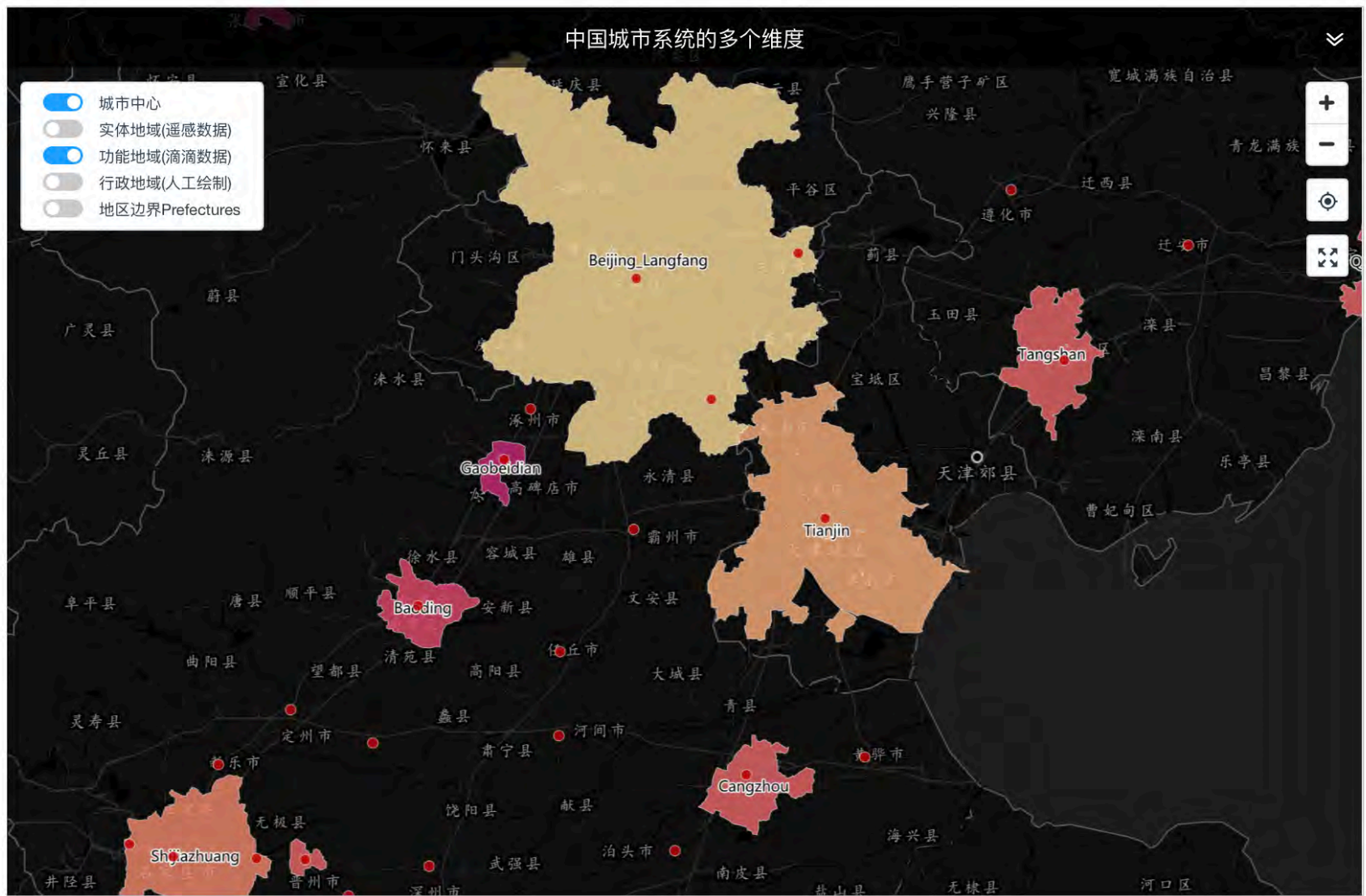
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摘要 本文总结了我国在城市的行政地域与景观地域严重背离的情况下, 继续使用行政地域区分城乡的种种弊端, 认为解决这一问题的关键在于建立适合中国特点又具有国际可比性的城市实体地域概念, 以此作为城乡划分及统计的地域基础, 文章提出以下限人口规模、非农化水平和人口密度三个指标定义城市实体地域, 并在大量实证研究的基础上, 通过对中国城市空间形态的分类, 提出了一套完整的划分实体地域的方法和工作程序。

关键词：城市实体地域, 城市统计区, 城镇统计区, 城镇型居民区

中国城市系统的多个维度

- 城市中心
- 实体地域(遥感数据)
- 功能地域(滴滴数据)
- 行政地域(人工绘制)
- 地区边界Prefectures



我要分享



分享链接

<https://geohey.com/apps/dataviz/9bcb8484f2c94f558ae0511983161883/share?ak=MDhmNjM0NjdiMjM4NDBkYmFmNzYwMjA2OGQ3ZjNINWE>

嵌入到网页

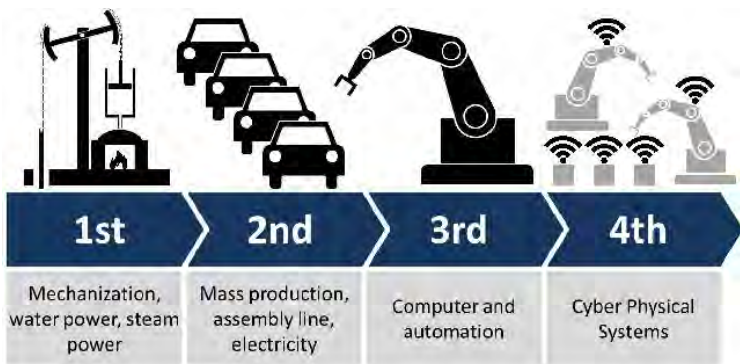
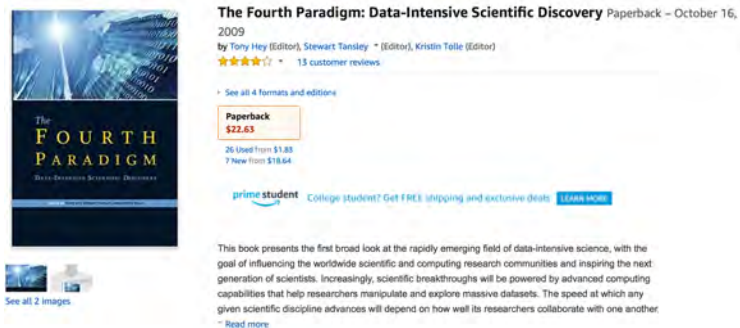
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未来城市

它们已经（基本）消失：WALKMAN、MP3、VCD、录像机、双向收费、洗照片、丽华快餐、黑莓手机、MSN、掌上电脑、ip电话

它们正在消失：公交卡、计步器、燃油汽车、单反相机、个人导航仪

我们已经（将要）习以为常：穿戴式设备、云计算、云存储、视频通话、拍照、单向收费、电动车、无人驾驶、共享



• <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/5tnGtS1S-FOe-Uxdckj3g>

【浮生记录】针对大数据与未来城市的50条松散思考

2018-02-06 龙瀛 北京城市实验室BCL

(个人感想, 非严谨科学研究判断)

1. 大数据不开放, 开放数据不大
2. 未来的考古就是对当下的大数据分析
3. 大数据获得方面, 要么获得全部, 要么一无所有
4. 大数据研究的1.0阶段已经结束, 未来拼数据获取的能力和创新能力



周榕·清华大学建筑学院

本期驻场大神周榕, 清华大学副教授。清华博士、哈佛硕士, 对互联网时代下的城市演变有深入研究。

21127 已购买
11 课时

课程内容

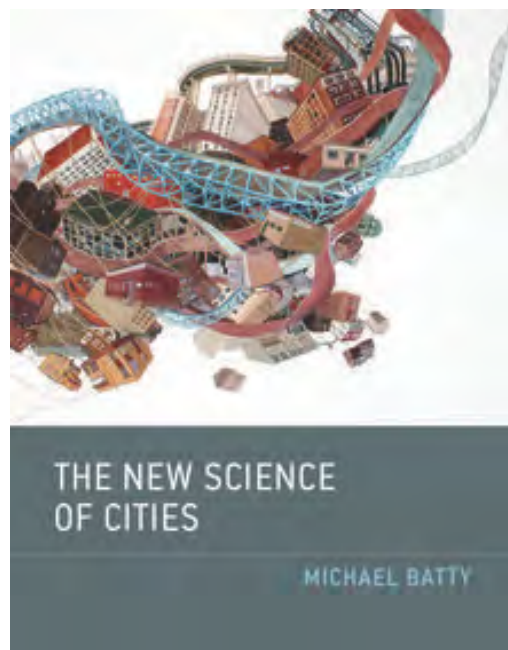
【试听】为什么你需要关注城市的命运
试听 已播放 00:04:15 / 80032次学习

1. 城市是最早期的互联网

主讲人 00-07:58 / 499572次学习

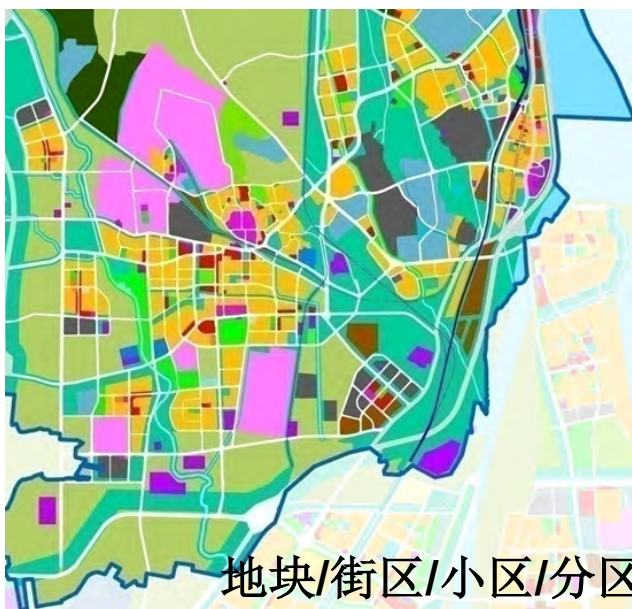
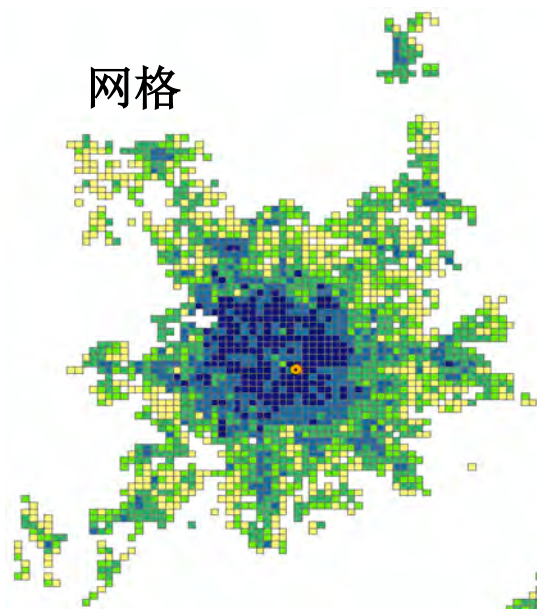
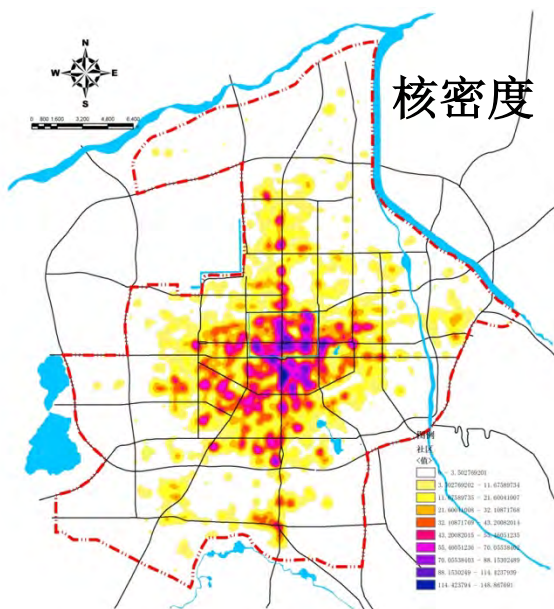
2. 买房就是买城市的股票

我的学习进度: 100% 完成





城市空间基本单元

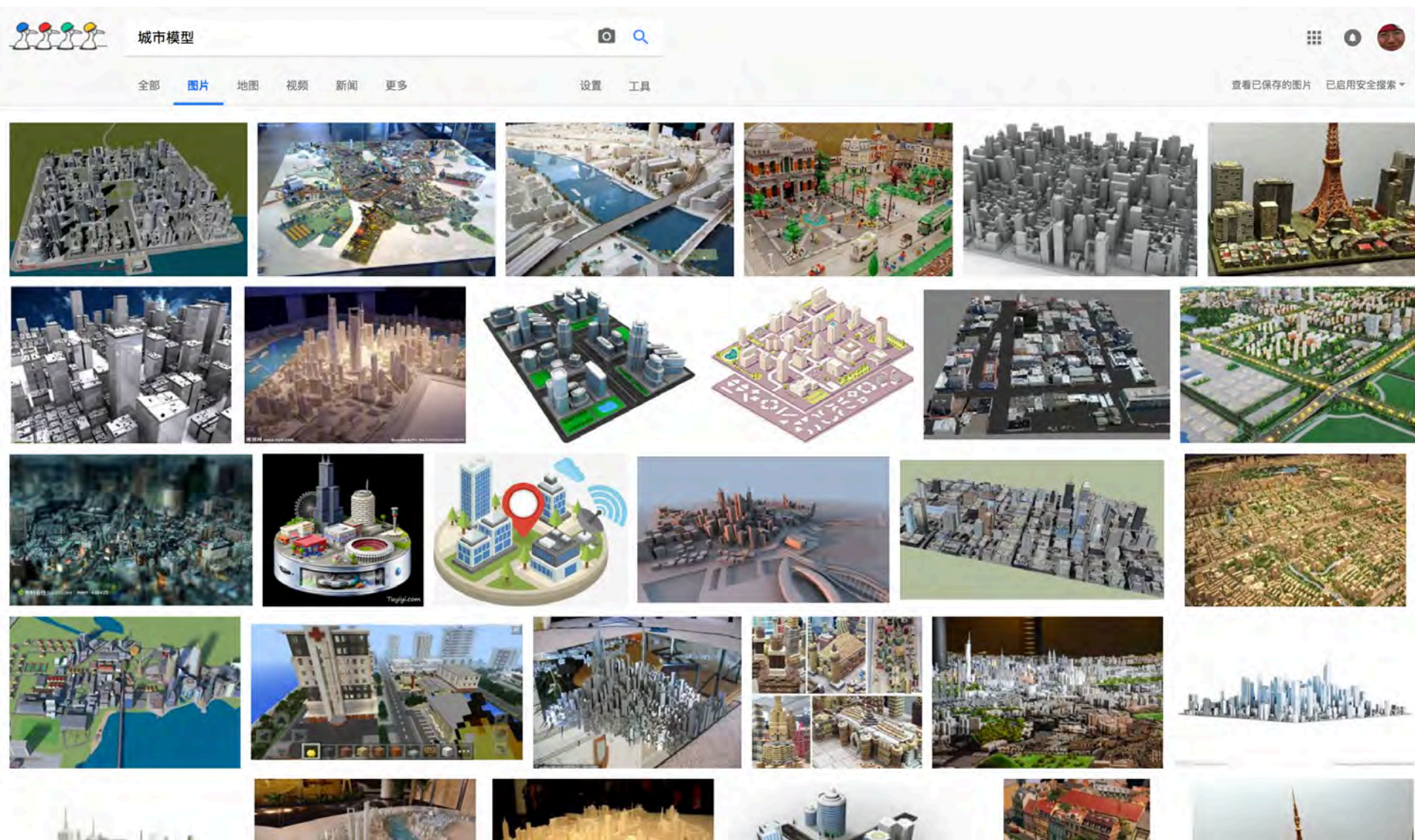


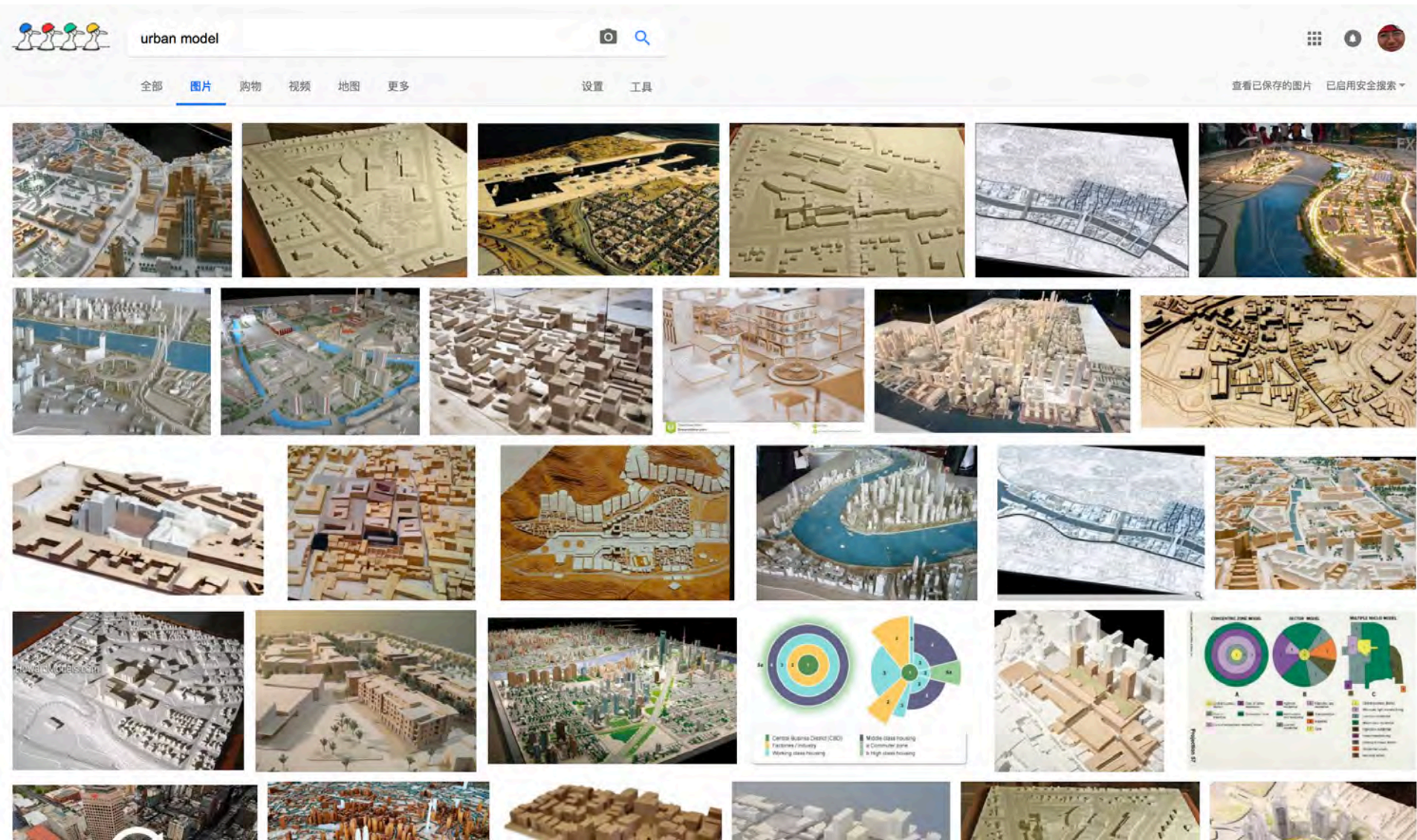
二、关于城市模型

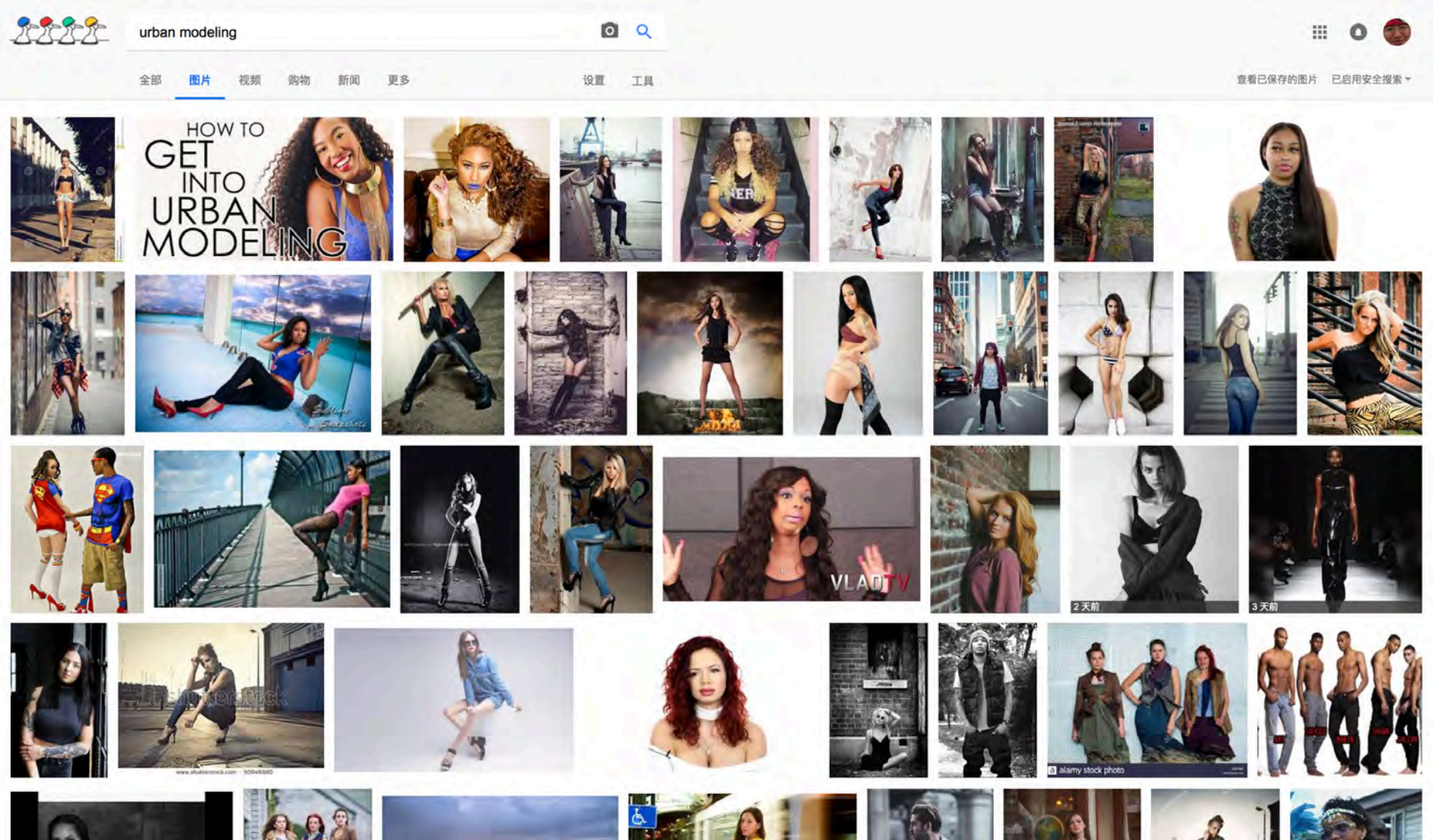
Applied Urban Modeling

开放问题：是否接触过城市模型？

此模型非彼模型







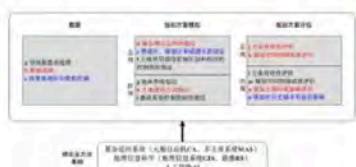
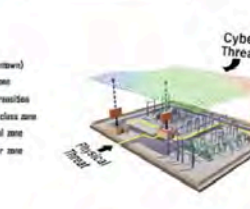
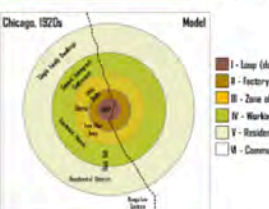
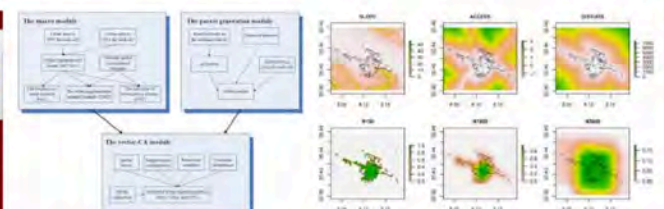
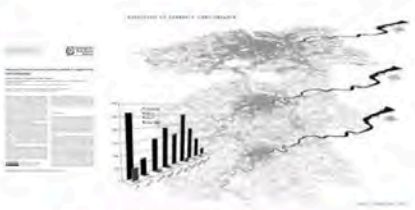
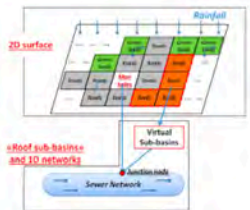
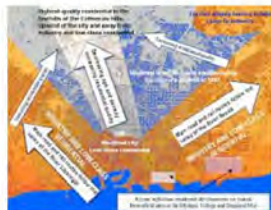


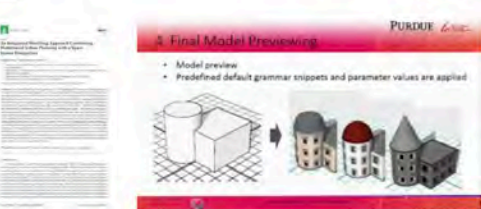
图 3-2 面向空间组织的城市模型研究框架



	Micro	Meso	Macro
Ecological	Toronto Harbour as portion of Lake Ontario	Little Ontario	Bodies of water (general)
Social (human impact)	Development from bottom of (harbour) to top of (lake)	What does the waterfront of Lake Ontario look like in 2050?	Developed (various) blocks



Model	Scale	Resolution	Input Data	Output Data	Software
...

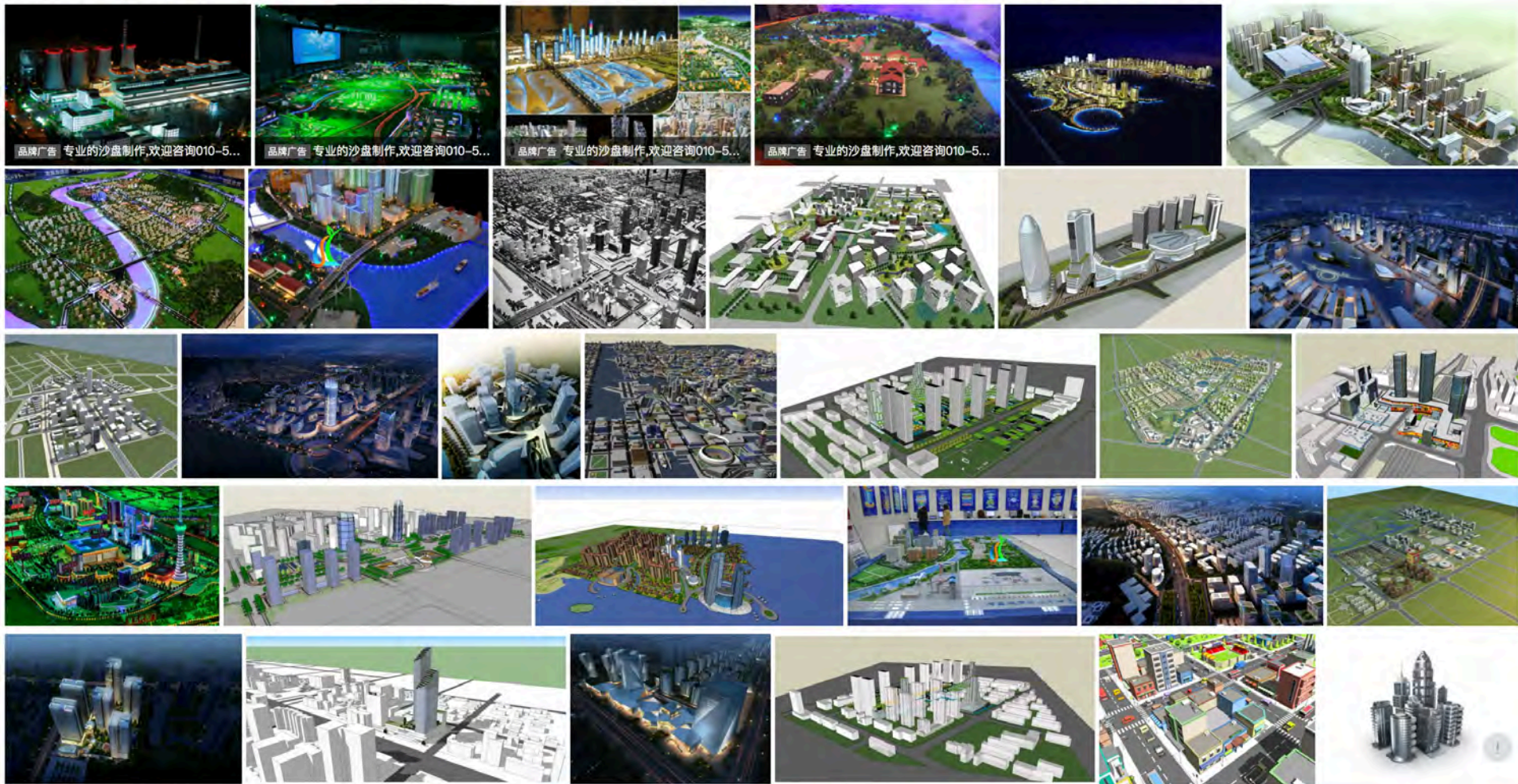


Spaghetti Vector Data Model

Each point, line, or polygon is stored as a record in a file that consists of that entity's ID and a list of coordinates that define geometry.

For Points:





网页 新闻 贴吧 知道 音乐 图片 视频 地图 文库 更多»

相关搜索: 城市漫画 城市天际线 中国十大幸福城市 城市与室内应用前景图 智慧城市终端应用 应用 碧桂园森林城市 科技城市模型 大城市模型 纸城市模型 城市模型素 3d模型城市 o4d城市模型 城市模型玩具 共享城市模型



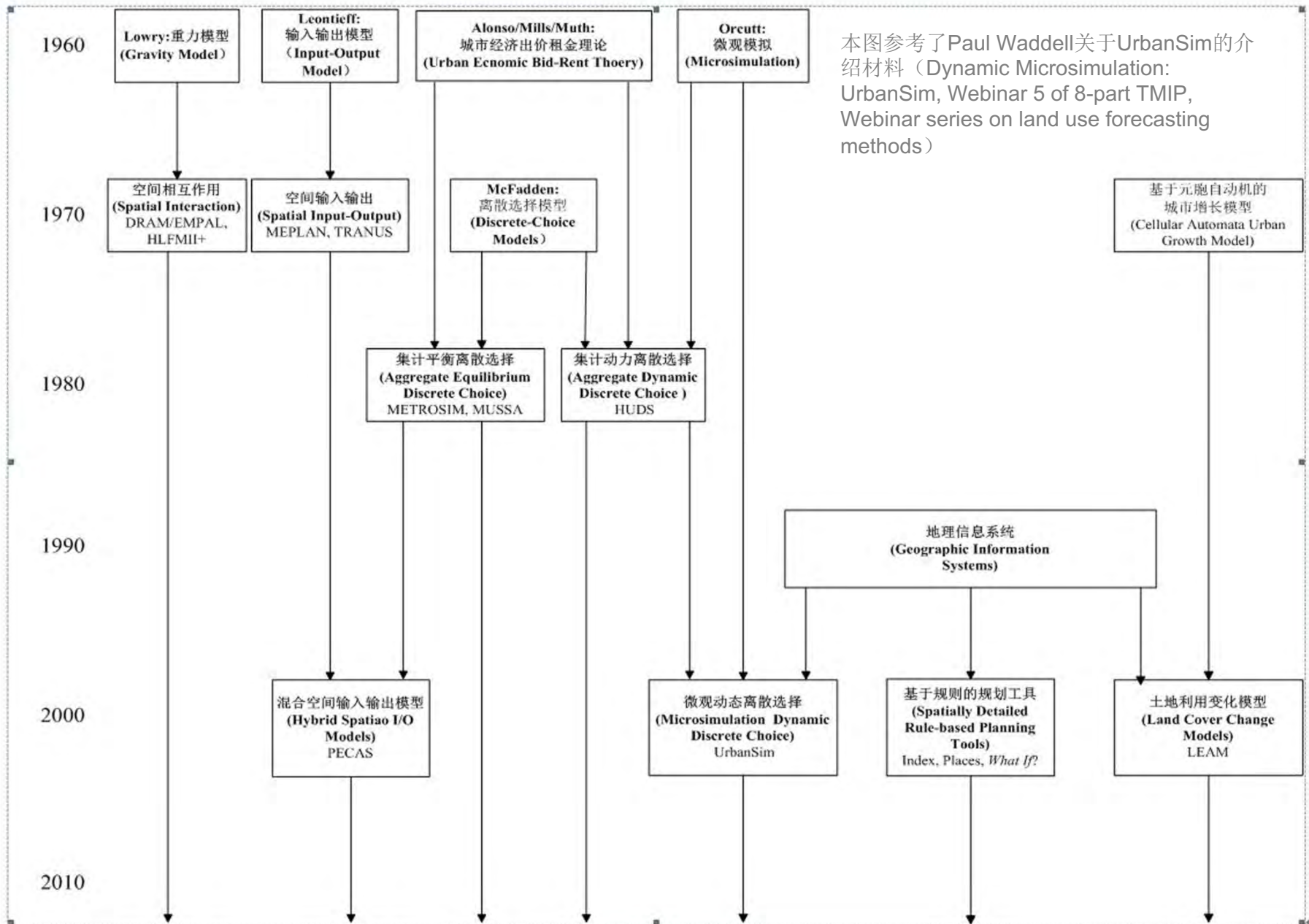
城市模型定义

- 纵观城市科学的发展历史，从对城市现象的记载、描述，到对其进行归纳、总结，再到对城市事物之间的关系描述，最后发展到用系统的观点看待城市，其发展历程经历了一个从定性到定量的过程。
- 现阶段，定量化程度已经越来越成为衡量该学科发展程度的标志。**城市空间发展模型”**（Urban Spatial Development Model）是在对城市系统进行抽象和概化的基础上，对城市空间现象与过程的抽象数学表达，是理解城市空间现象变化、对城市系统进行科学管理和规划的重要工具，可以为城市政策的执行及城市规划方案的制定和评估提供可行的技术支持。
- 本课程将“城市空间发展模型”简化为“城市模型”（Urban Model），下同，也有学者将城市空间发展模型称为“城市空间动态模型”、“城市模型”、“土地模型”或
 - **应用城市模型 Applied Urban Modeling**

□ 开放问题：为什么模拟城市？ WHY MODELING

- 输入输出响应关系：政策实验室（支持规划设计）
- 模型不一定都是对的
- 抓住的是主要矛盾而不是全部
- 情景分析，不一定是预测未来完全
- 垃圾进，垃圾出？

城市模型发展历程一览



城市模型分类

- 从建模的方法看，基于空间相互作用理论（Spatial Interaction）的重力模型（Gravity Model）、最大熵理论模型（Entropy Maximizing），来自经济学的Alonso/Mills/Muth地租理论（Rent Models）、离散选择模型（Discrete Choice Model）、空间投入产出模型（Spatial Input-output Model）、回归分析（Regression），来自复杂科学的元胞自动机（CA）、基于个体建模（Agent-based Modelling, ABM），以及微观模拟（Microsimulation Model, MSM）和地理信息系统（GIS）等技术(Pagliara和Wilson, 2010)；
- 从模型应用的具体领域看，有区域模型、城市土地模型、土地使用与交通模型、土地使用—交通—环境模型等；
- 从模型的空间尺度上看，又可分为宏观模型和微观模型或集计模型（Aggregated Models）和非集计模型（Disaggregated Models）。

国际国内典型城市模型一览

序号	名称	所在国家	研究尺度	开发年份	代表性开发人员/机构	主要方法	时间基础	代表性文献
1	POLIS	美国	小区	1960年代	旧金山湾区政府协会	空间相互作用、离散选择	静态	Association of Bay Area Governments. 2009
2	DRAM/EMPAL	美国	小区	1970年代	Stephen H.Putman	空间相互作用、离散选择	静态平衡	Putman, 1995
3	TRANUS	委内瑞拉	小区	1982年	Modelistica	空间投入产出	动态平衡	Modelistica, 1995
4	MEPLAN	英国	小区	1984年	Marcial Echenique	空间投入产出	动态平衡	Echenique等, 1990
5	TLUMIP	美国	小区	1990年代	Tara Weidner	空间投入产出	动态平衡	Weidner等, 2007
6	IRPUD	德国	小区	1994年	Michael Wegener	离散选择	动态	Wegener, 1996
7	CUF	美国	DLU	1994年	John Landis	基于规则建模	动态	Landis, 1994
8	DELTA	英国	小区	1995年	David Simmonds Consultancy	离散选择	动态	Simmonds, 1996
9	Metrosim	美国	小区	1995年	Alex Anas	离散选择	动态平衡	Anas, 1994
10	UrbanSim	美国	多尺度	1996年	Paul Waddell	离散选择、微观模拟、基于个体建模	动态	Waddell, 2002

国际国内典型城市模型一览（续）

序号	名称	所在国家	研究尺度	开发年份	代表性开发人员/机构	主要方法	时间基础	代表性文献
11	SLEUTH	美国	网格	1997年	Keith C. Clarke	元胞自动机	动态	Clark等, 1997
12	CUF-2	美国	网格	1998年	John Landis和Ming Zhang	基于规则建模	动态	Landis和Zhang, 1998ab
13	ILUTE	加拿大	地块、居民、家庭	2004年	Eric J. Miller	微观模拟、基于个体建模	动态	Miller等, 2004
14	Relu-Tran	美国	小区	2007年	Alex Anas	离散选择	动态平衡	Anas和Liu, 2007
15	PECAS	加拿大	小区	2005年	John Douglas Hunt和John E. Abraham	空间相互作用、空间投入产出	动态	Hunt和Abraham, 2005
16	BUDEM	中国	500m网格	2008年	龙瀛	元胞自动机	动态	Long等, 2009
17	MUSSA II	智利	小区	1996年	Francisco Martinez	离散选择	动态平衡	, 1996
18	GeoSOS	中国	多尺度	2011年	黎夏	元胞自动机、基于个体建模	动态	Li等, 2011
19	Agent iCity	加拿大	地块、居民、家庭	2012年	Suzana Dragicevic	基于个体建模	动态	Jjumba和Dragicevic, 2012
20	BLUTI	中国	小区	2012	张宇	离散选择	静态平衡	张宇等, 2012

城市模型发展趋势

- 基于离散动力学的动态城市模型是目前的研究热点和未来的发展方向；
- 国际上的典型城市模型多为宏观尺度，以地理网格或小区作为基本研究单元，将城市活动主体进行分类，这方面理论和实证都有较多研究；
- 随着研究尺度的需要和微观数据可获得性的增强，近年来国际上微观模型发展迅速，但在真实城市中全面应用的案例仍然有限；
- 在国内，土地使用和交通模型和侧重于城市扩张模拟的城市模型都有一定研究，都属于宏观模型范畴，微观模型的研究较少。



城市模型发展趋势

- 微观化
 - 目前国际主流模型多为微观模型
- 轻量化
 - 大模型+小数据→小模型+大数据
- 智能化
 - 人工智能、机器学习、深度学习（差别？）





城市模拟基本过程

1. 模拟对象选择
2. 时空范围与分辨率
3. 建模方法选择
4. 数据搜集
5. 模型构建
6. 参数识别 calibration
7. 模型验证 validation
8. 模型应用
9. 反馈与修正

Verify

Calibrate

Validate



三、《城市模型概论》课程概览

The Profile for “An Introduction to Urban Modeling”

《城市模型概论》课程

- **课程简介：**这一课程，本次课程将结合国际学界和业界在城市模型领域的最新研究进展，并充分考虑中国城市化的自身特征和所处阶段，对城市模型这一领域进行讲授。内容将涵盖城市系统概述、城市模型概述、城市模型涉及的数据/方法/软件/可视化技术、主流城市模拟方法、最新前沿等内容进行讲授。有望是我国首次专门针对跨多专业的本科生开设城市模型方面的课程。
- **选课对象：**针对高年级本科生，五年制本科生建议四年级下学期选修，四年制本科生建议三年级或四年级下学期选修（一定程度上可以实现作为研究生阶段城市研究的知识和技术的储备课）。对于城市规划系本科生，可以根据课程情况自行选择在三年级还是四年级选修，力争与《城乡社会调查》和《规划设计：小城镇总体规划》有衔接。
- **先修要求：**建议先修《建筑数学》、《规划数学》、《高等数学》、《数学分析》、《线性代数》、《概率与数理统计》等数学相关课程中的至少一门。此外，需要对城市系统有初步认识，并掌握基本的城市空间分析能力和统计分析能力。

《城市模型概论》教学大纲

1. 2月27日W1: 城市模型概论之概论
2. 3月6日W2: 模型基础数据
3. 3月13日W3: 城市空间分析方法
4. 3月20日W4: 模型开发语言 (Python)
5. 3月27日W5: 基于规则建模
6. 4月3日W6: 元胞自动机模型 (栅格)
7. 4月10日W7: 元胞自动机模型 (矢量)
8. 4月17日W8: 大数据时代的城市模型展望

2017-2018 学年度春季学期和夏季学期

周次	日 星期	月						
		一	二	三	四	五	六	日
0	2018	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	二	26	27	28				
2	三	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5		26	27	28	29	30	31	
6	四	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
10		30						
11	五	1	2	3	4	5	6	
12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20

清华大学

2017-2018 学年度校历

春季学期(2018年)

1. 2月24日、25日教职工照常上班, 本科生、研究生2月25日前完成注册。
2. 2月26日全校本科生、研究生开始上课。
3. 妇女节: 3月8日正常上课, 女教工放假半天。
4. 清明节: 4月5日-7日放假调休, 共3天。
5. 校庆及“五一”: 4月28日、29日(校庆日)教职工照常上班; 4月30日-5月4日放假调休, 共5天。
6. 端午节: 6月18日放假, 与周末连休。
7. 第8周期中测验。第17周、18周末考试。



W2: 模型基础数据



- 信息通信技术ICT近年来大力发展
 - 数据存储、数据挖掘和可视化技术日益完善
 - 大数据时代（中国规划界的持续关注）
- 出现了多种开放且细致的数据
 - 从多个维度描绘在微观尺度的人类活动和移动，以及环境要素特征
 - 大数据与开放数据：新时期城市规划和管理的黄金时代
- 大数据：手机信令及通话、公共交通刷卡、信用卡交易等
- 开放数据：政府网站、商业网站、社交网络等
- 新数据=大数据+开放数据
 - The new data environment
- 传统数据也是城市模型的数据基础



社交网络



专业网站



W3: 城市空间分析 (与统计) 方法



- 基础数据处理 (匹配到模型单元)、准备模型变量、模拟结果统计分析等
- 常用工具: QGIS、GeoDA、ArcGIS、GeoHey

W4: 模型开发语言

2017年入门学员课程安排

次序	日期	R1班	R2班	P班
第1讲	3月2日	R入门1 (Y)	R入门1 (L)	Python入门1 (C)
第2讲	3月9日	R入门2 (Y)	R入门2 (L)	Python入门2 (C)
第3讲	3月16日	R数据处理 (Y)	R数据处理 (L)	爬虫原理 (C)
第4讲	3月23日	R数据呈现 (Y)	R数据呈现 (L)	Python爬虫 (C)
第5讲	3月30日	R数据实例 (y)	R数据实例 (L)	Python数分 (C)
第6讲	4月6日	爬虫原理 (Y)	爬虫原理 (L)	R入门1 (zzx)
第7讲	4月13日	Python入门 (J)	Python入门 (ZCW)	R入门2 (ZI)
第8讲	4月20日	Python入门2 (J)	Python入门2 (L)	R数据处理 (ZSQ)
第9讲	4月27日	Python爬虫 (J)	Python爬虫 (L)	R数据呈现 (WHN)
第10讲	5月11日	Python数分 (J)	Python数分 (L)	R小数据实例(C)
第11讲	5月18日	社会网入门 (Y)	社会网入门 (L)	社会网入门(C)
第12讲	5月25日	社会网模型 (Y)	社会网模型 (L)	社会网模型(C)
第13讲	6月1日	文本入门 (F)	文本入门 (L)	文本入门(C)
第14讲	6月8日	文本模型 (Y)	文本模型 (L)	文本模型(C)
第15讲	6月15日	空间分析 (Y)	空间分析 (L)	空间分析(C)

课程6: 编程语言

密歇根大学python系列课程

<https://www.coursera.org/specializations/data-science-python>

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-data-analysis>

中文 南京大学张莉 <https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-data-processing>

课程7: 互联网与数据库

Python 获取网络数据 <https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-network-data>

Python使用数据库 <https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-databases>

三、骨干培训课程资料

第一讲: 陈华珊: 网络爬虫的原理与入门 [\[PDF附件\]](#)

第二讲: 陈华珊: 社会网络分析原理与入门 [\[PDF附件\]](#)

第三讲: 陈华珊: R中文乱码与Stata、SPSS中文数据读入与分析 [\[PDF附件\]](#)

第四讲: 李住龙: 如何利用Python登录网站和翻页 [\(示例代码\)](#)

第五讲: 李丁: 基于R语言的网络爬虫综合实例 [\[爬取个人人人网好友网络、并作图\]](#)

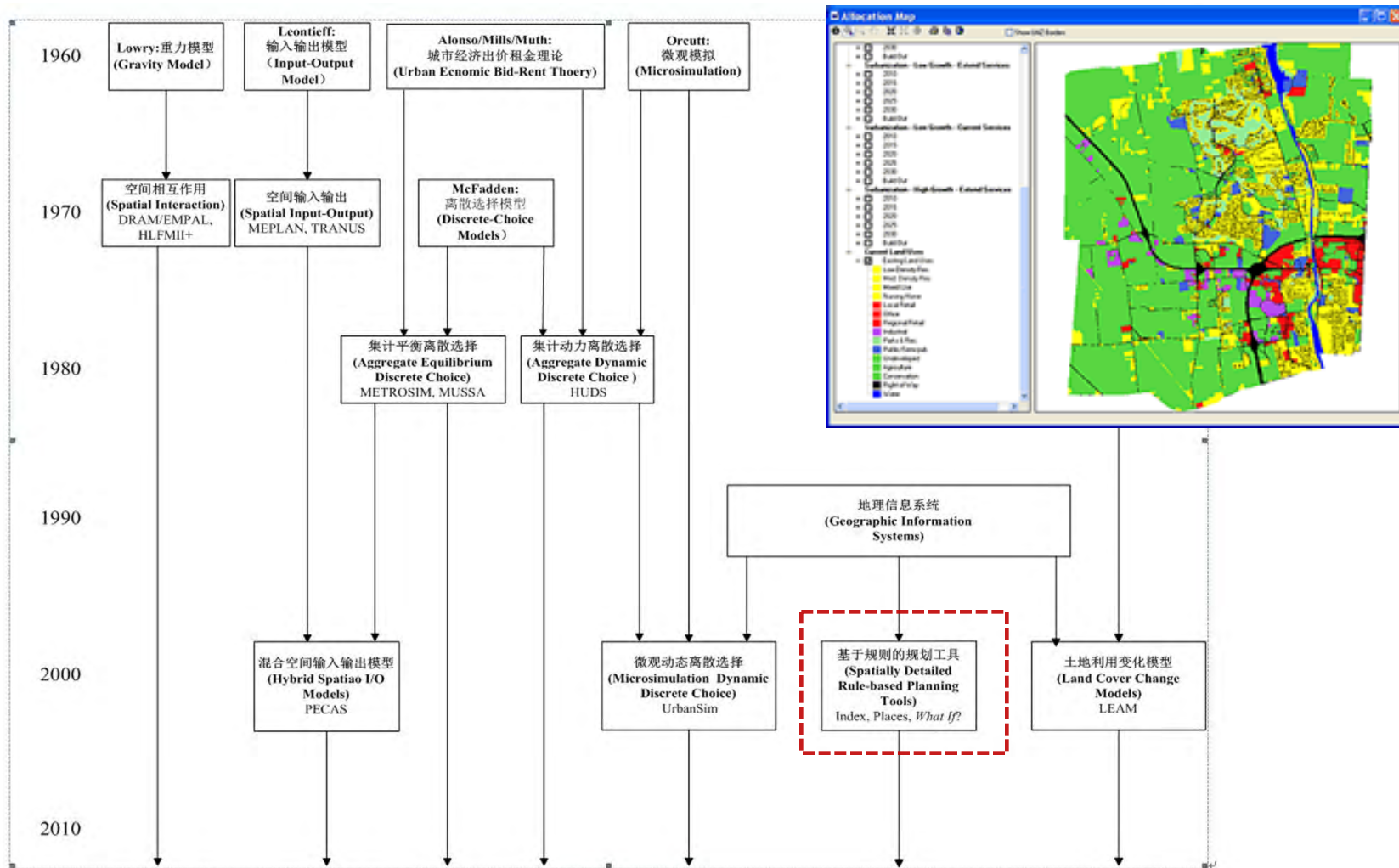
第六讲: 李丁: 空间分析的概念与入门 [\[孙秀林: 社会科学中的空间分析: 概念、技术和应用实例\]](#)

第七讲: 龙瀛: 大数据与城市规划概论 (上)

第八讲: 龙瀛: 大数据与城市规划概论 (下)

- NetLogo、Python、CityEngine等（早期是Fortran），也可以ArcGIS的二次开发（ArcGIS + Python）
- 《数据科学与社会研究》自学课程: <https://www.beijingscitylab.com/courses/data-science-and-social-studies/>

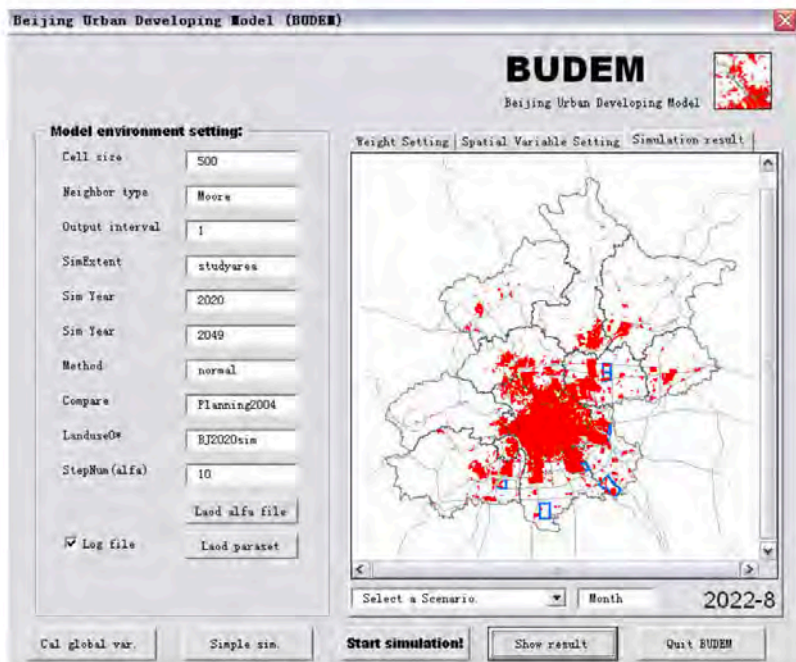
W5: 基于规则建模



- Rule base, inventory base
- What - If
- 在Excel中建立城市模型

W6: 元胞自动机模型 (栅格)

An applied CA model



Urban growth from undeveloped to developed only



CA settings:

Cells

- 500m * 500m
- 65628 cells

Cell States

- V=1: urban built-up
- V=0: none urban built-up

Status Transition Rule

- Multi-criteria evaluation, MCE
- Retrieved by logistic regression

Neighborhoods

- Moore
- 3*3, rectangle, 8 adjacent cells

Discrete Time

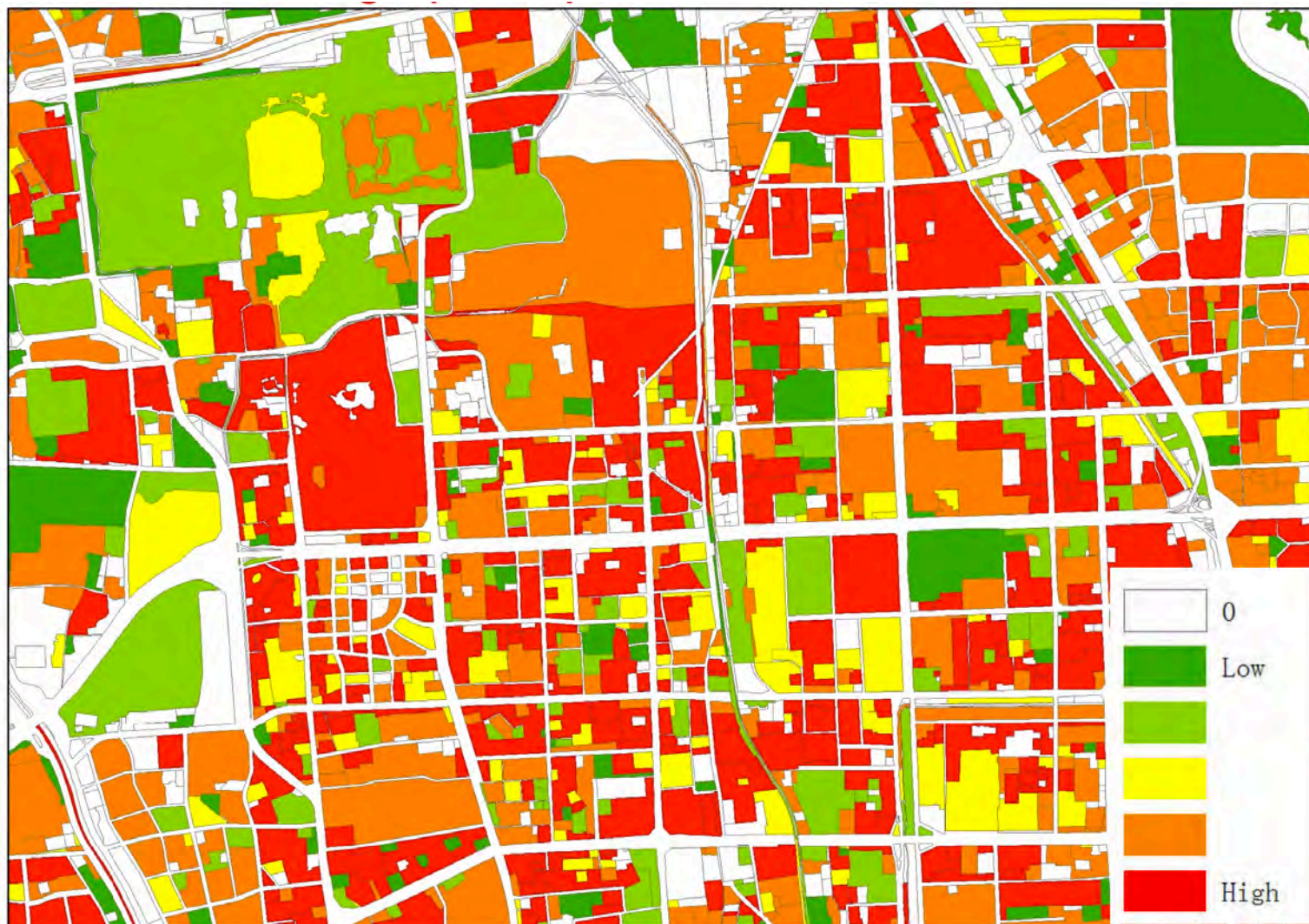
- 1 iteration/step = 1 month

Approaches

1. Constrained cellular automata (CA)
2. Logistic regression
3. Regional sensitivity analysis

• BUDEM

W7: 元胞自动机模型 (矢量)



- Parcel base, VGA, agent based modeling
- BUDEM2

W8: 大数据时代的城市模型

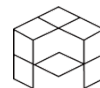


- 大数据小模型 vs 小模型大数据
- 研究生《大数据与城市规划》：<https://www.beijingcitylab.com/courses/bdup2017/>



课外安排

- 每周至少1:1的时间比，用于：
- 阅读推荐的参考资料
- 考虑讲授的内容如何与大作业结合
- 与我的讨论（OPEN OFFICE HOUR 每周二下午12:30-13:30）





课程前期要求

- 会电脑、会上网
- 入门级别的数理统计
- 初步熟悉地理信息系统（GIS）
- 热爱城市，并善于观察城市

□ 教学目标

- 了解城市系统的基本构成、从空间维度认识城市系统、城市模型的基本分类
- 熟悉国际上各种主流城市模型的模拟逻辑、数据需求和应用领域
- 掌握1-2种常用的城市模型并能够独立（或与小组成员一同）将其应用于案例城市，如模型所需的数据搜集、模型方法搭建、模型参数识别、应用及验证和研究报告撰写等全过程
- 总体上，通过该课程的开设，有望提高学生利用城市模型这种手段，更客观更科学地了解城市系统规律、对城市系统某一方面的未来进行判断、以及对政策对城市系统影响的量化评价的能力。

同学们预计的收获（期待）

- 认识城市
- 认识城市数据与城市模型
- 认识城市研究

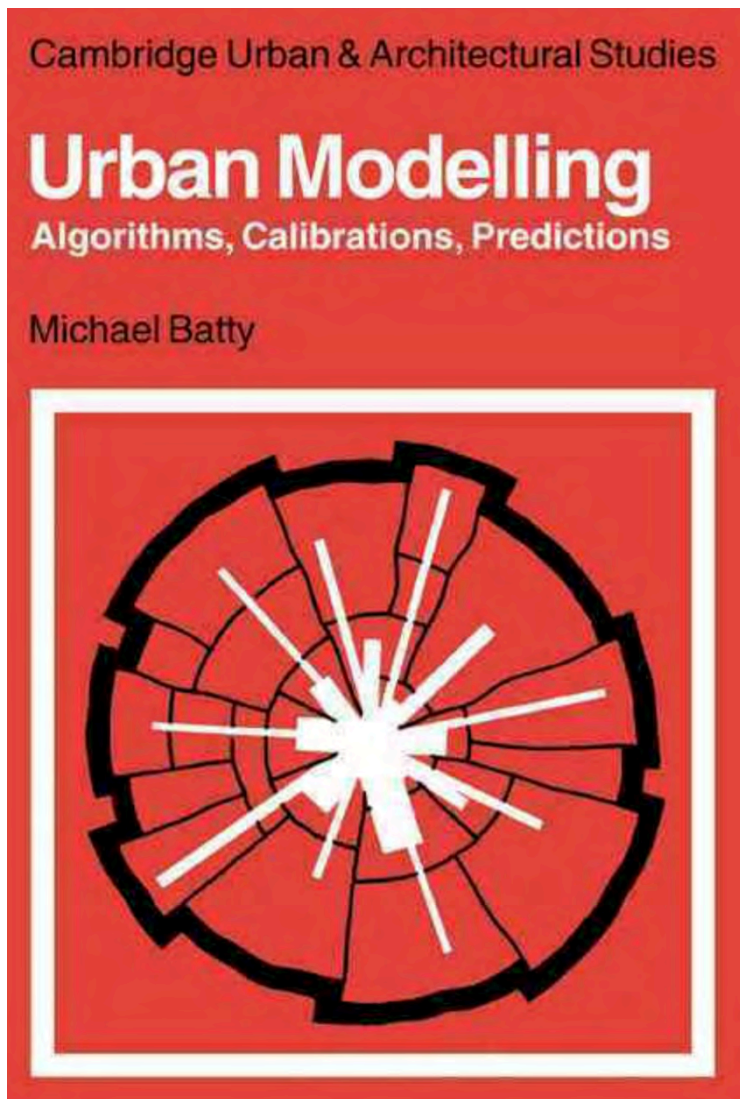
考核方式：考查

- 成绩构成：出勤及过程（30分）+大作业（70分）
- 大作业（任选一种形式）：
 - 形式1：每人撰写某一类城市模型综述的课程论文
 - 形式2：每人撰写城市模型发展趋势与未来展望的课程论文
 - 形式3：利用课程发放的北京五环内数据，开发一个地块尺度的轻量级城市模型（straight forward and light-weight），并附模型介绍（建议2-3人一组）
 - 建议选题：城市开发密度模拟(2035年)
 - 欢迎与任课教师讨论（建议OPEN OFFICE HOUR时间）
- 提交方式：W13周末（5月27日）前提交给助教陈婧佳
 - W8结课后也同样欢迎约任课教师讨论大作业

用于大作业的北京老城数据发放

- 北京老城（二环内）
- 空间数据（多个GIS图层）
 - 最好熟悉GIS操作（W3初步介绍）

- 第二节课发放



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- 2.1 地理系统分析理论
 - 2.1.1 概述
 - 2.1.2 系统预测方法
 - 2.1.3 系统模拟方法
 - 2.1.4 系统评价方法
 - 2.1.5 系统优化方法
 - 2.1.6 系统决策
 - 2.1.7 地理系统分析相关软件
- 2.2 地理信息系统
 - 2.2.1 GIS理论
 - 2.2.2 GIS在城市规划中的应用
 - 2.2.3 GIS研究前沿
- 2.3 遥感技术
 - 2.3.1 遥感数字图像处理技术
 - 2.3.2 遥感技术在城市规划中的应用
 - 2.3.3 遥感研究前沿
- 2.4 城市模型
 - 2.4.1 发展历程
 - 2.4.2 DRAM/EMPAL
 - 2.4.3 MEPLAN/TRANUS
 - 2.4.4 CUF
 - 2.4.5 UrbanSim
 - 2.4.6 TLUMIP
 - 2.4.7 IRPUD
 - 2.4.8 SLEUTH
 - 2.4.9 POLIS
 - 2.4.10 KIM
 - 2.4.11 Metrosim
 - 2.4.12 DELTA
 - 2.4.13 典型城市模型对比
- 2.5 专业规划模型
 - 2.5.1 空间相互作用模型
 - 2.5.2 区位模型(Location Models)
 - 2.5.3 区域结构模型(Regional Structure Models)
 - 2.5.4 生态环境模型(Ecological Environmental Models)
 - 2.5.5 城市经济模型(Urban Economic Models)
 - 2.5.6 人口模型(Population Models)
 - 2.5.7 交通模型(Traffic Models)
 - 2.5.8 市政模型(Municipal Models)
- 2.6 可视化技术
 - 2.6.1 在城市规划中的应用
 - 2.6.2 关键技术
 - 2.6.3 相关软件



- 龙彦. 2007. 规划支持系统原理与应用. 北京: 化学工业出版社.
- 将向选课同学共享该书的PDF版本

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- 以及其他
- **(届时将全部放在课程网站上)**



北京城市实验室
Beijing City Lab

- HOME
- PROJECTS
- MEMBERS
- WORKING PAPERS
- SLIDES
- COURSES**
- DATA RELEASED
- RANKING
- LINKS&PARTNERS
- ABOUT

Courses » AIUM2018

城市模型概论

2018年春: 清华大学本科生课程

第一讲: 概论

课件

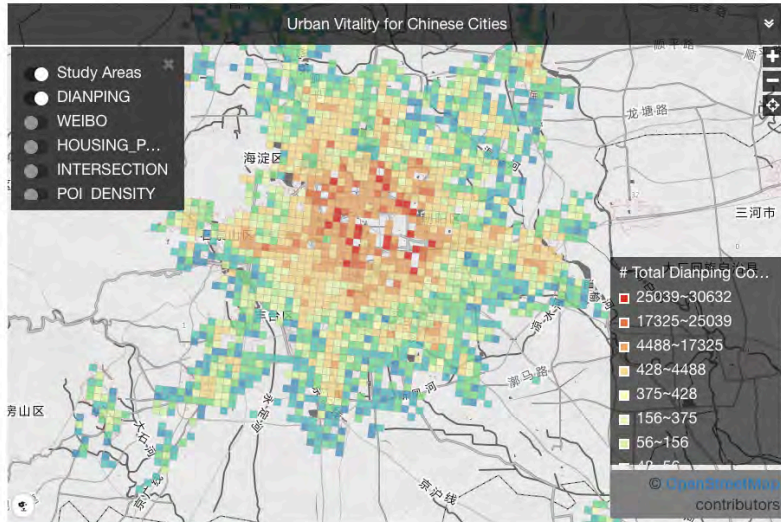
课外阅读

参考资料

- Big Data and Urban Planning
- Applied Urban Modeling
- Data Science and Social Studies
- Structural Urban Design
- BDUP2017
- AIUM2018**

四、代表性研究团队

Leading Research Groups in the World



FULL SCREEN VISUALIZATION

With the increasing availability of new data, we aim to alleviate this gap by examining the impact of urban design upon economic vitality for the 286 largest cities in China by looking at a grid of geographical units that are 1km by 1km. We use these units and a set of new data (emerging big data and new data that reflecting urban developments and human mobility) to look at the impact of urban form indicators, such as intersection density (urban design), level of mixed use, and access to amenities and transportation, on economic vitality represented by activities using social media data. Our results show that these urban design indicators have a significant and positive relationship with levels of economic vitality for cities at every administrative level. The results contribute to a holistic understanding of how to improve economic vitality in cities across China at a detailed level, particularly at a time when China's economic growth will depend largely on growth of the service sector in urban areas. We think these results can help decision makers, developers, and planners/designers to improve economic vitality in cities across China.

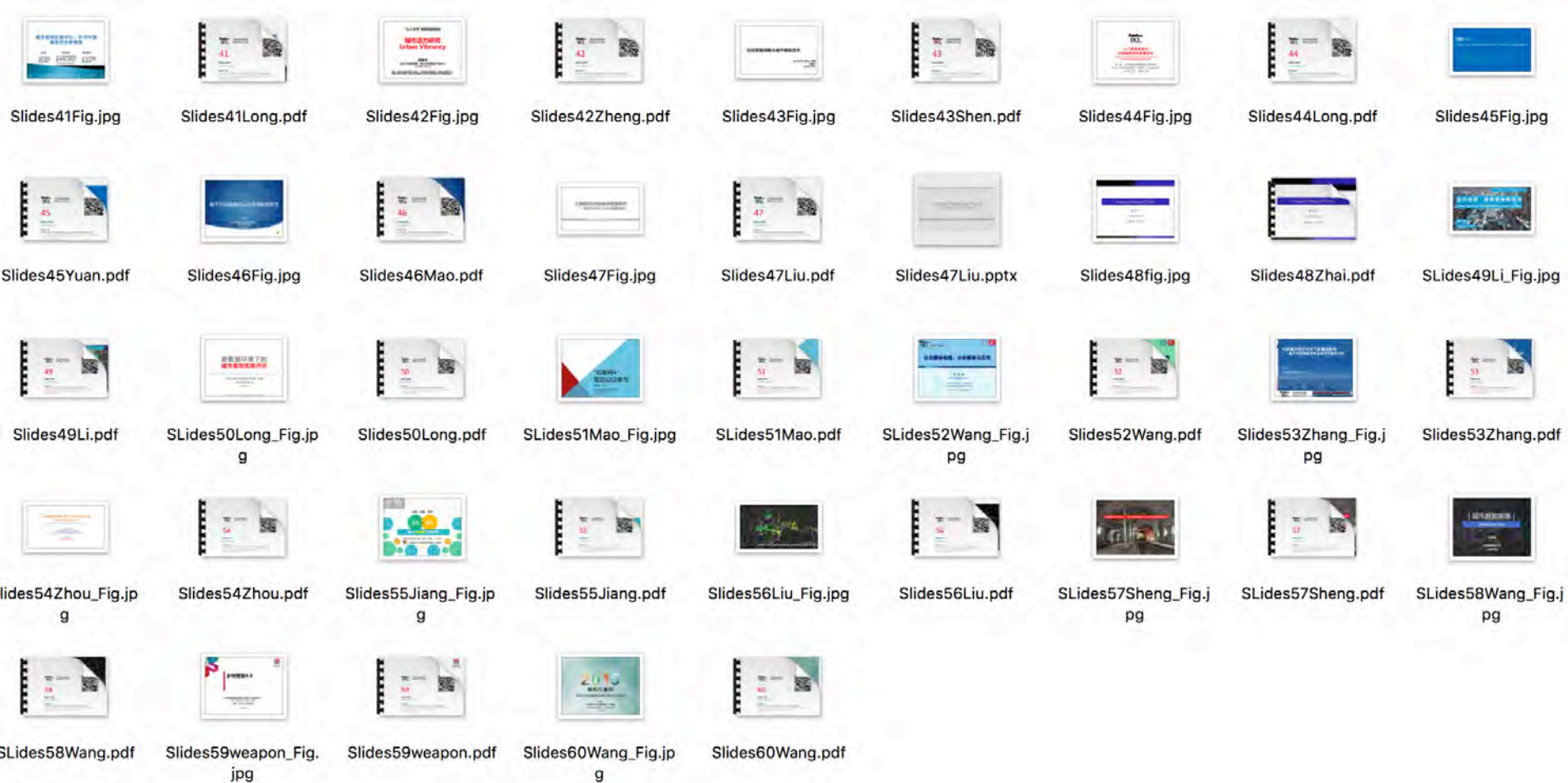
For more details please see our recent paper entitled "Does block size matter? The impact of urban design on economic vitality for Chinese cities" published at Environment and Planning B (online at [CLICK HERE](#))

2013年10月，龙瀛博士发起北京城市实验室（Beijing City Lab, BCL），BCL专注于运用跨学科方法量化城市发展动态，开展城市科学研究。BCL是中国第一个开放的定量城市研究网络，通过邀请学者发布其工作论文等形式阐释其对城市研究的最新见解，通过数据分享行为为科研群体提供开放的城市定量研究数据。

The Beijing City Lab (BCL) is a research network, dedicated to studying, but not limited to, China's capital Beijing. The Lab focuses on employing interdisciplinary methods to quantify urban dynamics, generating new insights for urban planning and governance, and ultimately producing the science of cities required for sustainable urban development. The lab's current mix of planners, architects, geographers, economists, and policy analysts lends unique research strength



BCL共享了大量的基于大数据的城市研究的ppt



• <http://www.beijingcitylab.com/slides/>

32 The new data of Yichun, a shrinking city in North East China

2016

According to **our previous bibliometrics study** (城市规划的知识产出、消费与网络), the large Chinese cities have been attracted over much attention from researchers, and most of small cities in China are not well studied. For alleviating this situation, we are releasing the emerging new data (open data) for a small city in North East China, Yichun, which is experiencing population shrinking (for more, see the BCL project 15 Shrinking Cities, <http://www.beijingcitylab.com/projects-1/15-shrinking-cities/>). We hope this effort may shed light on the research for Shrinking Cities in China as well as potentially improve the quality of life of this small city through the lends of more studies and better decision making.

Data format: ESRI ArcGIS 10.x, File Geodatabase

The data contributors: Ying Long, Dong Li (more to come)

For data downloading, please contact Dr Ying Long via ylong@tsinghua.edu.cn

Welcome cite our papers:

1. Long Y, Wu K, 2016, "Shrinking cities in a rapidly urbanizing China", Environment and Planning A 48 220-222
2. Liu X, Song Y, Wu K., Wang J, Li D, Long Y. (corresponding author), 2015, "Understanding urban China with open data", Cities 47 53-61
3. Li D, Long Y, 2015, "A crowd-sourced data based analytical framework for urban planning", China City Planning Review 24 49-57

- 伊春市
- <http://www.beijingcitylab.com/data-released-1/>

来自五洲四洋的访客（BCL visitors）



Email: longying1980@gmail.com

BCL网址: www.beijingcitylab.COM

北京城市实验室被英国皇家科学院院士**Michael Batty**在其主持的英国大学学院的高级空间分析中心的网站、其个人网站和**Twitter**上表示，**北京城市实验室是中国崛起的象征之一**（原文为“China rising: Beijing City Lab, interesting virtual lab that is exploring many scientific issues in Chinese cities”，具体见<http://blogs.casa.ucl.ac.uk/author/michael/>）。

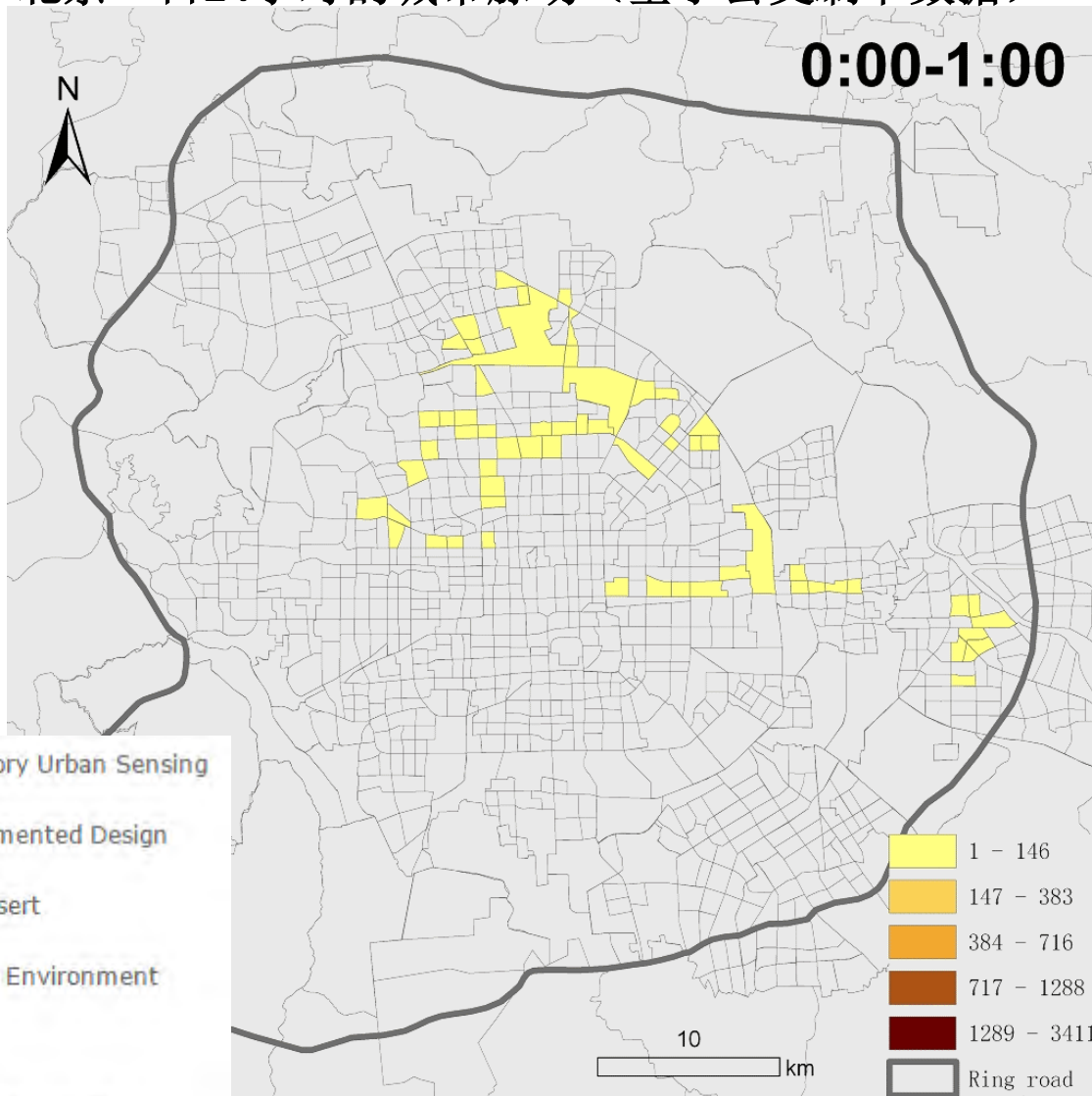
BCL开展的一系列定量城市研究项目

(传统数据、大数据、开放数据、大的开放数据)

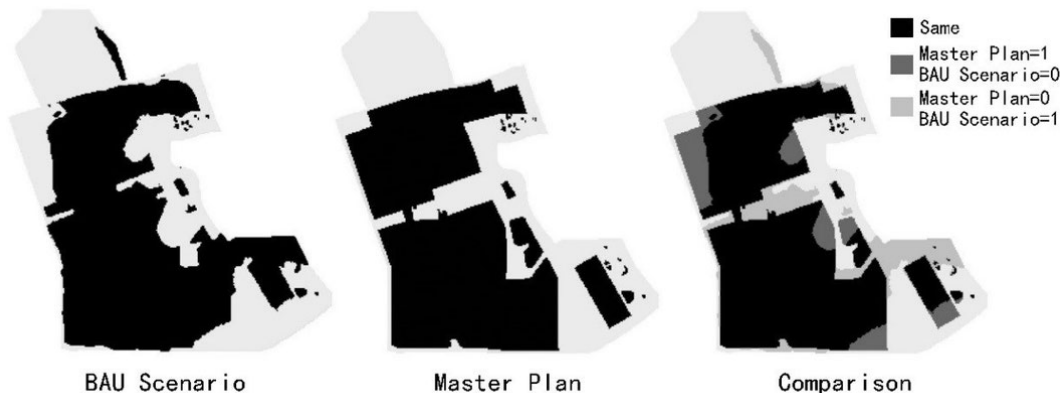
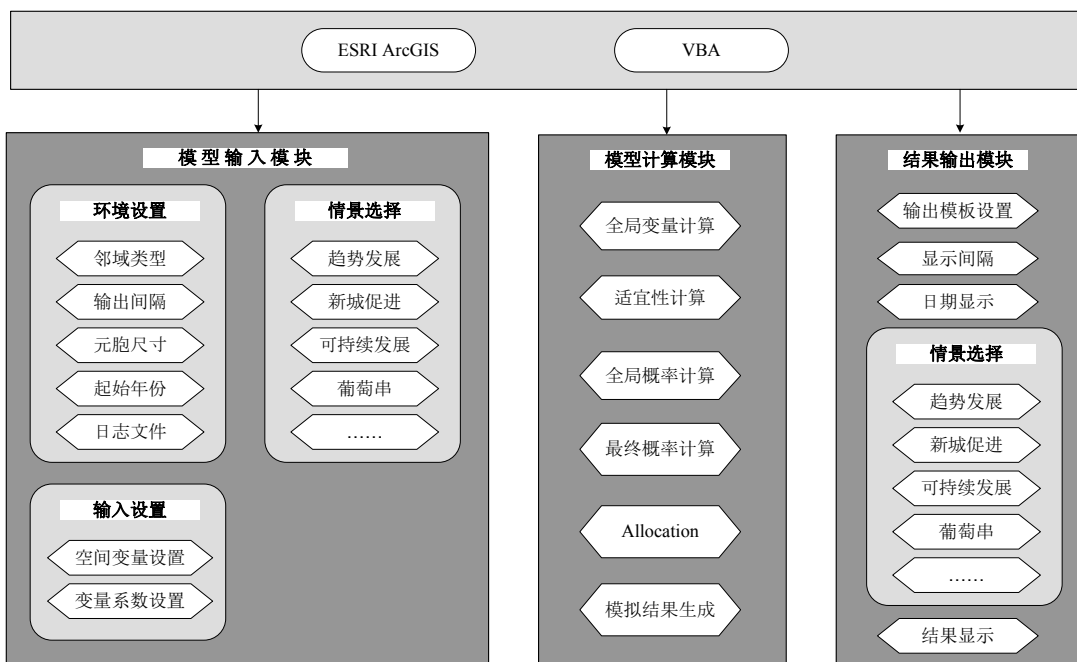
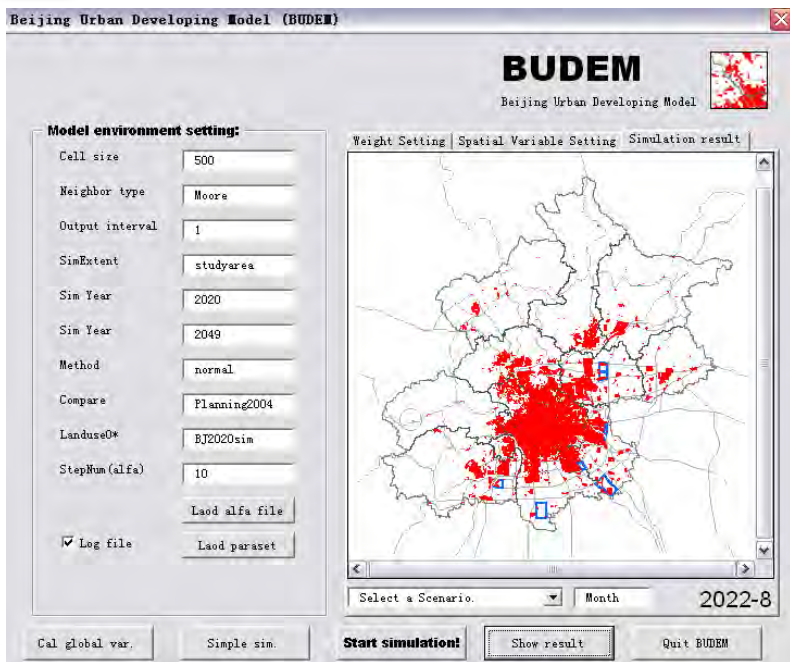
北京一日24小时的城市脉动（基于公交刷卡数据）

Projects

- 1 BUDEM
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- 3 Bus Landscapes
- 4 Population China
- 5 Planning Support Systems
- 6 Urban Form
- 7 Population Synthesis
- 8 Social Network Mining
- 9 Big Model
- 10 Beijing Parking
- 11 Urban Network Analysis
- 12 AM10:00
- 13 PM2.5
- 14 SinoGrids
- 15 Shrinking Cities
- 16 Participatory Urban Sensing
- 17 Data Augmented Design
- 18 Digital Desert
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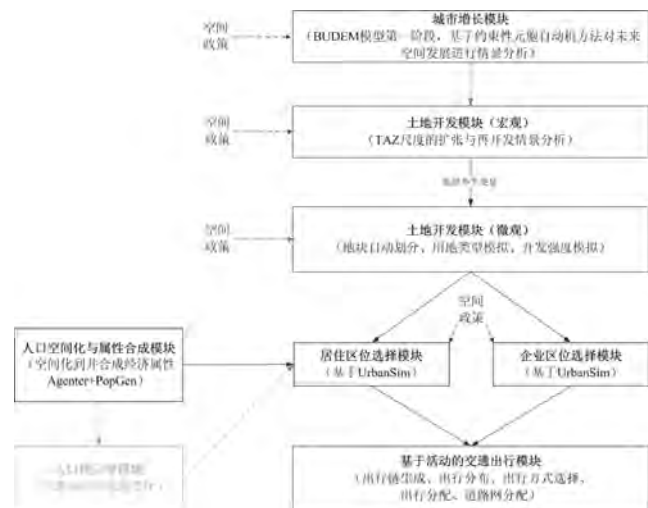


BUDEM模型

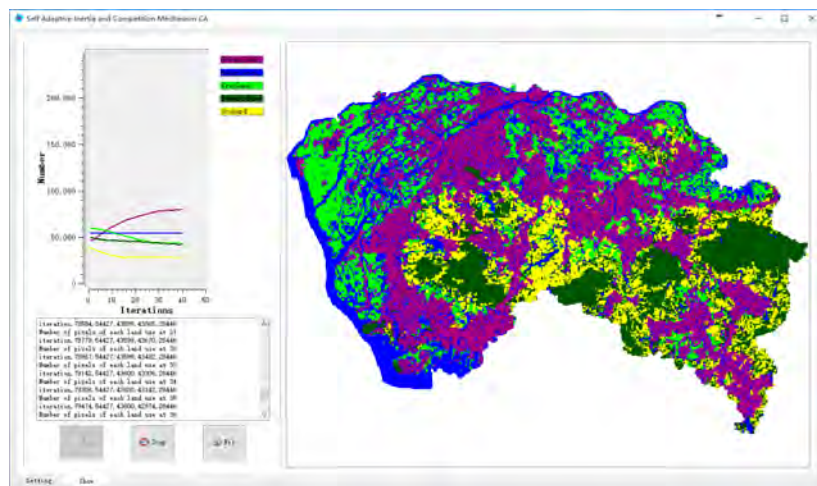
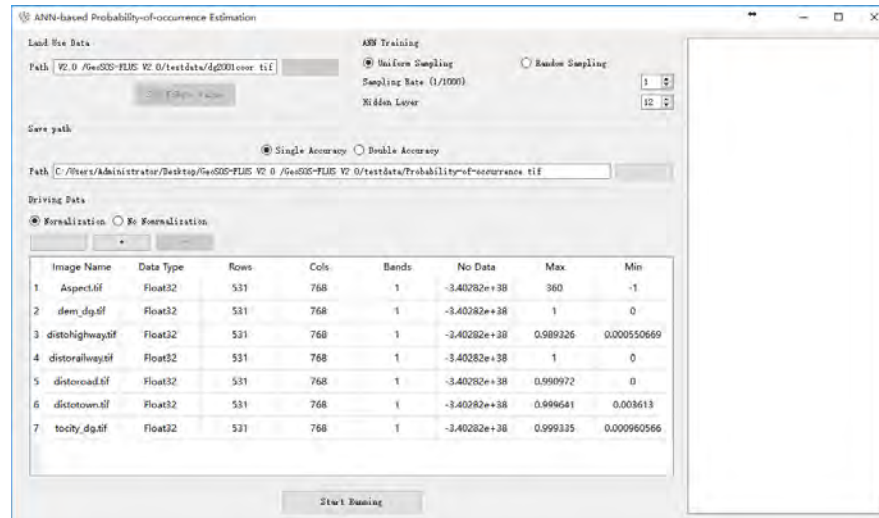
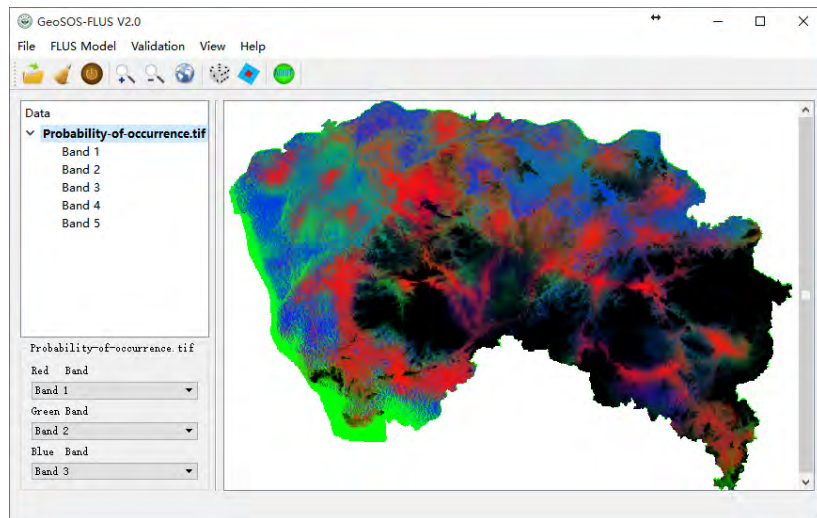


• 清华大学龙瀛团队

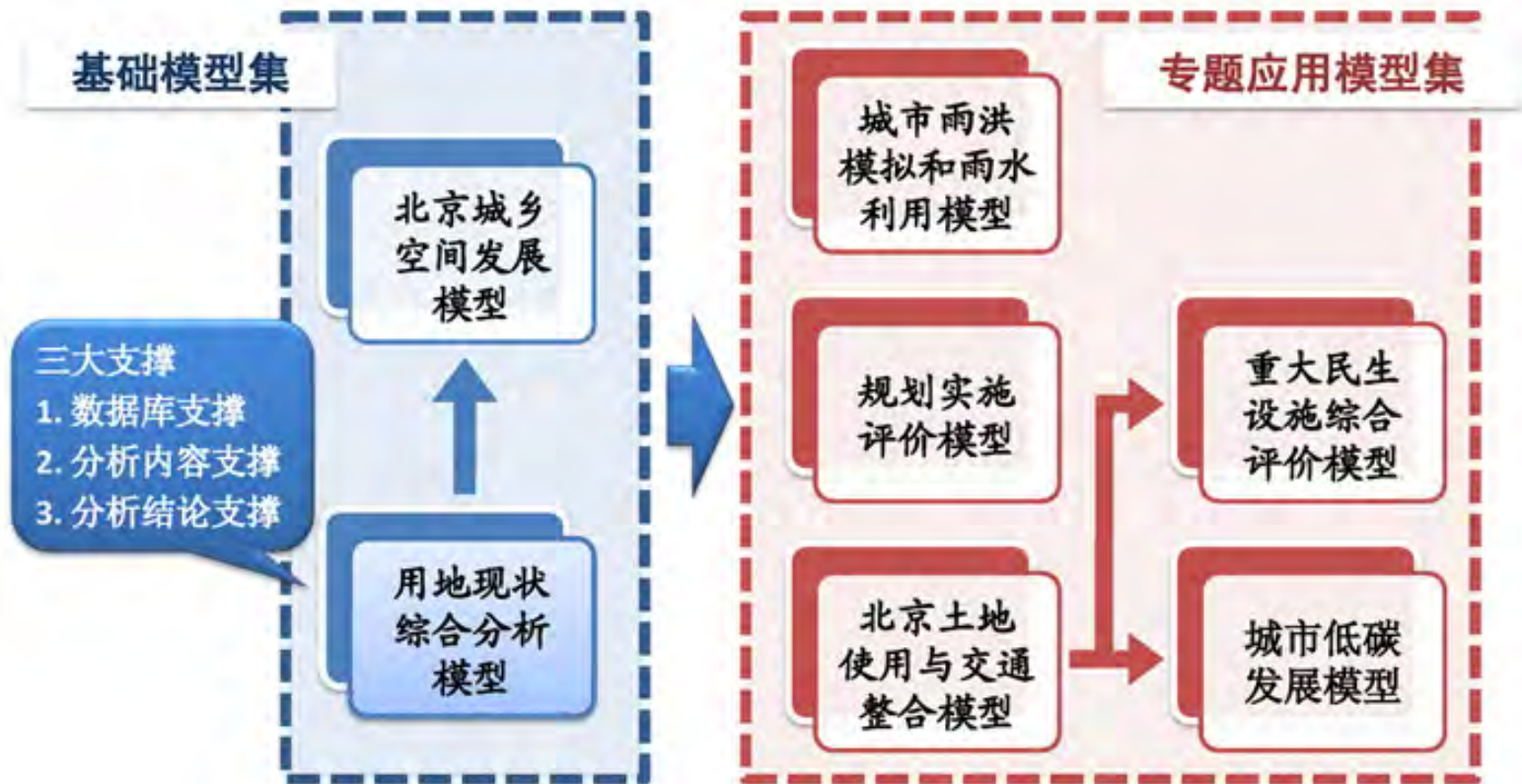
• <https://www.beijingcitylab.com/projects-1/1-budem/>



FLUS模型



- 中山大学 GeoSOS团队 (<http://www.geosimulation.cn>)
- <http://www.geosimulation.cn/flus.html>



• 微信公众号：城市决策

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Simulating the Impacts of Large Scale Change in UK

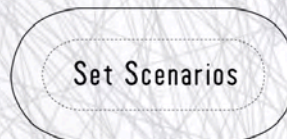
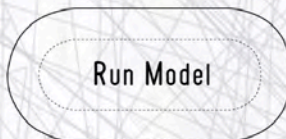
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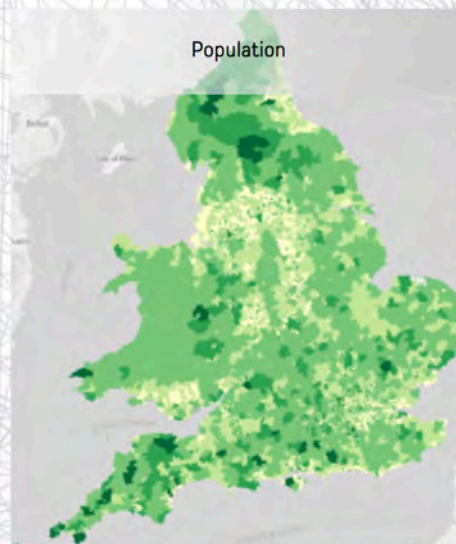
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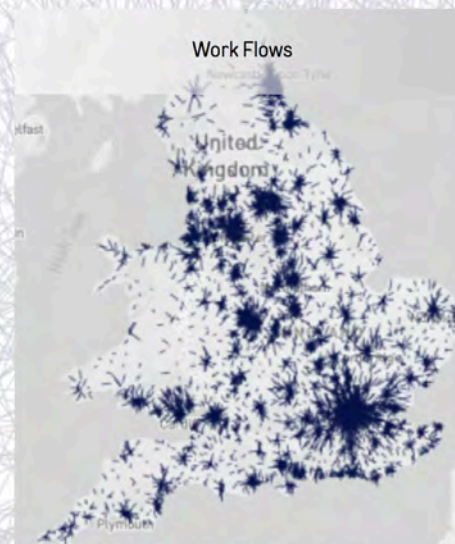
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Employment Density



Population Density



Population Flows

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MATSim is an open-source framework for implementing large-scale agent-based transport simulations.

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Read up upon MATSim or have a look at the available tutorials to learn how to use MATSim.

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- <https://www.matsim.org>



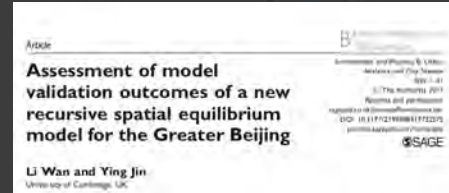
UrbanSim

Data science, simulation and visualization to learn from the past, inform the present, and shape the future of communities everywhere.

HOME URBANCANVAS COURSE PRICING PENCILER

- <https://ced.berkeley.edu/ced/faculty-staff/paul-waddell>
- <http://www.urbansim.org>

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Cities and Transport

The Martin Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies

Research

Cities and Transport

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- > [Cambridge Futures](#)
- > [Energy Efficient Cities initiative](#)
- > [SOLUTIONS - Sustainable Land Use and Transport](#)
- > [ReVISIONS - Regional Visions of Integrated Sustainable Infrastructure Optimised for Neighbourhoods](#)
- > [Multimodal Efficient Transportation at Airports: Collaborative Decision Making \(MetaCDM\)](#)
- > [Centre for Smart Infrastructure and Construction](#)
- > [Low Carbon Urban Design Project](#)



In the industrialised world, final energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from transport services and buildings account for 60-70% of the total.

• <https://www.martincentre.arct.cam.ac.uk>

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[Information Center for the Environment](#)
[Sustainable Transportation Center](#)

ULTRANS aims to support the design and implementation of new land use and vehicle demand policies through research, education, and public outreach. The Center's results-oriented research illuminates the relationship between land use, transportation, and the environment. Models, methods, and evidence developed at ULTRANS will support the development of policies that encourage sustainable cities and regions.

ULTRANS will help train the next generation of leaders in urban research and policy development. Affiliated students have opportunities to participate in research and outreach on critical issues in addressing climate change.

About ULTRANS

As the world's cities and regions struggle to enhance economic development, social equity, and environmental quality while meeting the infrastructure demands of a growing population, they sorely need tools that contemplate the effects of transportation and land use policies. The UC Davis Urban Land Use and Transportation Center (ULTRANS) improves understanding of these relationships and develops, tests, and deploys tools that can be used for planning.

Our focus is on the development of policies and tools to be used in California to *support state requirements for reduced greenhouse gas emissions* in metropolitan areas. Our efforts build upon the internationally recognized work at ITS-Davis and affiliated departments and centers on campus, and include collaborations with ITS organizations throughout the University of California system. Supporting the design and implementation of new land use and vehicle demand policies is our aim - through research, education, and public outreach. The Center's results-oriented research illuminates how the interactions of land use, transportation, the economy and the environment can encourage sustainability.

ULTRANS is training the next generation of leaders in urban research and policy development. Affiliated students have opportunities to participate in graduate level coursework, as well as research and outreach on critical issues in addressing climate change.

[Read more](#)



- <http://ultrans.its.ucdavis.edu/index.html>



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Center for Environmental Sensing and Modeling (CENSAM) IRG

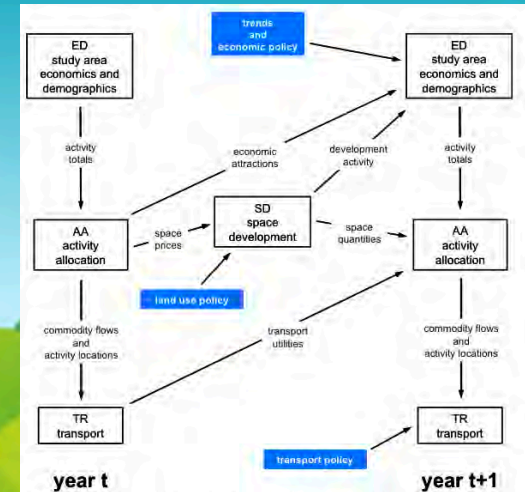
The grand challenge of the centre for environmental sensing and modeling (CENSAM) is to provide proof of concepts in the paradigm of pervasive monitoring, modeling and control within the highly developed and carefully managed urban environment of Singapore.

Pervasive sensing provides a new paradigm for monitoring, modeling and control of natural and infrastructure systems that affect the environment. CENSAM aims to create a centre of excellence in environmental sensing and modeling that will demonstrate the importance of pervasive sensing through applications in the well managed urban environment of Singapore.

- <https://smart.mit.edu/research/censam/about-censam>

HBA Specto Incorporated

Land Use, Transport and Spatial Economic Modelling



PECAS is a generalized approach for simulating spatial economic systems. It is designed to provide a simulation of the land use component of land use transport interactive modelling systems. Click [HERE](#) for the PECAS Manuals.

Much of the documentation on how to construct and use PECAS is in the [Wiki](#). [Contact us](#) if you would like to participate in the PECAS Wiki and do not have a password yet.

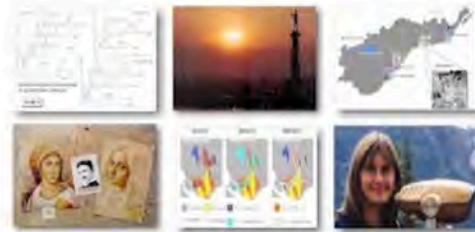
- <http://www.hbaspecto.com/pecas/>

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[Simon Fraser University](#) | [Faculty of Environment](#) | [Department of Geography](#)

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Environmental Modelling & Software

Volume 22, Issue 6, June 2007, Pages 761-773



iCity: A GIS-CA modelling tool for urban planning and decision making

D. Stevens ^a, S. Dragicevic ^a✉, K. Rothley ^b

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Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy

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High Resolution Urban Land-use Change Modeling: Agent *iCity* Approach

Authors [Authors and affiliations](#)

Anthony Jjumba, Suzana Dragičević ✉

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Landscape and Urban Planning

Volume 167, November 2017, Pages 356-367



Research Paper

iCity 3D: A geosimulation method and tool for three-dimensional modeling of vertical urban development

Olympia Koziatek ✉, Suzana Dragičević ^a✉

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- <https://www.sfu.ca/dragicevic/>
- iCity系列模型（以及Agent iCity 和iCity 3D）

Alex Anas
CV/Resume
2016 Walter Isard Award
Working Papers
Selected publications
The RELU-TRAN Model and its applications
Presentations
Contact information

The RELU-TRAN Model and its applications

The **Regional Economy, Land Use and Transportation Model (RELU-TRAN)** is a spatially detailed computable general equilibrium model of a metropolitan economy, designed to treat the effects of a variety of changes and policies on a metropolitan area. Based on microeconomic theory, the model treats the decisions of consumers, firms and real estate developers. The government is treated as a levier of various taxes and as a regulator of land use, building stocks and environmental quality.

Consumers in RELU-TRAN make decisions on where in a metropolitan area to work and where to reside, how much housing floor space to consume at the place of residence and how many non-work trips to make to various destinations where goods and services can be acquired. Hours supplied to a workplace compete against travel time allocated to commuting and to non-work trips. Consumers also decide which mode of transportation (car, public transit or non-motorized) to use on a trip and what travel route of the transport network to utilize in the case of a car trip. Car type and route choices involve a fuel economy decision and travel is subject to traffic congestion. The fuel economy of the vehicle and the level of congestion determine the level of gasoline consumed and the CO₂ and other pollutants emitted. RELU-TRAN treats consumer types by income and can treat them by family size and other characteristics.

Firms in RELU-TRAN are classified into industries. These industries can export their outputs and are interconnected via inter-industry demand relationships to each other but also to industries in the rest of the world. The retail industry sells directly to the consumer but can also export and import. In addition to the intermediate inputs purchased from the other industries, the primary input groups of an industry include business capital, buildings and land and labor of all skill levels.

Developers in RELU-TRAN are the investors in developable land and existing buildings. Income from consumers or firms renting these assets and expected capital gains or losses from redevelopment, construction or demolition combine to determine the profitability of each type of real estate investment and how much developers would construct, demolish or redevelop.

The government sector of RELU-TRAN controls a number of tax instruments such as income tax, ad-valorem property tax, quasi-Pigouvian tolls on traffic congestion, taxes on parking, cordon tolls and tax on gasoline, while a variety of other taxes on consumers and firms can be treated and the revenue from such taxation can be distributed among the consumers. The government can also control land-use specific lot size or floor-area-ratio zoning regulations as well as controls on aggregate land use such as those of urban growth boundaries. The model is designed to evaluate the costs and benefits of such policies or change and scenarios, and to produce measures of welfare changes.

The development of the RELU-TRAN model at the State University of New York at Buffalo by Alex Anas was funded by the National Science Foundation Urban Research Initiative's award SES 9816816 and award RD-83184101-0 from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's 2004 Science to Achieve Results (STAR) competition. More recently, award 142934, of the Multi-campus Research Program and Initiative (MRPI) program of the University of California is supporting application of the RELU-TRAN model to the Greater Los Angeles Region. An application to Paris is also underway.

The attachments are published articles and presentations describing applications of the RELU-TRAN model to date.

- <https://sites.google.com/site/alexanashomepage/the-relu-tran-model-and-its-applications>

剑桥 | 伯克利

当前世界城市模型的两大阵营

西欧 vs 北美

自上而下 vs 自下而上

AUM国际会议（双年会）

The screenshot shows the website for Applied Urban Modelling (AUM) at the University of Cambridge. The header includes the University of Cambridge logo and navigation links: Study at Cambridge, About the University, Research at Cambridge, Quick Links, and Search. The breadcrumb trail reads: / The Martin Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies / Conferences / Applied Urban Modelling (AUM). A 'Log in' button is in the top right.

The Martin Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies - the research arm of the Department of Architecture

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Applied Urban Modelling (AUM)

The Martin Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies

Conferences

The Martin Centre 50th Anniversary Conference

Applied Urban Modelling (AUM)

- > AUM2018
- > AUM2017 poster (print)
- > AUM2017 poster (small)
- > AUM 2015
- > AUM 2015 Programme
- > AUM 2015 Photographs
- > AUM 2015 Template
- > AUM 2015 Poster
- > AUM 2014
- > AUM 2014 Poster

AUM is a series of annual symposia for discussing applied urban simulation models that offers insights into urban change and informs practical policy initiatives. It welcomes scholars and practitioners who are developing or using such models. Since its launch in 2011, the symposia have attracted delegates from diverse disciplines, universities, professional institutions and government agencies in many countries.

The symposia have a simple format that allocates ample time for presentation and discussions, and provides opportunities to build up an in-depth understanding of the state of the art across different model types and styles. High quality papers from final year PhD candidates and young postdocs account for around one third of the presentations and they are scheduled in themed sessions along with papers from leading model developers, users and reviewers.

The Martin Centre hosts the symposia. We acknowledge additional funding from the [British Academy](#), University of Cambridge Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Humanities (CRASSH), the [EPSRC Regional Visions Project](#), the [EPSRC Energy Efficient Cities Project](#), and the [EPSRC Centre for Smart Infrastructure and Construction](#).

For information on past symposia, see [AUM2011](#), [AUM2012](#), [AUM2013](#), [AUM2014](#), [AUM2015](#) and [AUM2017](#).

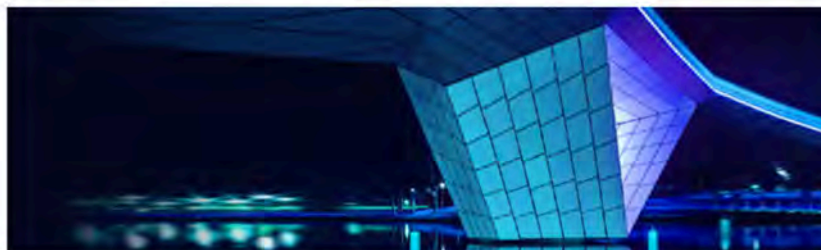
The [Call for Papers and Presentations for AUM2018](#) is now open.

• <https://www.martincentre.arct.cam.ac.uk/conferences/AUM>

CUPUM国际会议（双年会）



Home > Education, Arts and Social Sciences > News and events > 15th International Conference on Computers in Urban Planning and Urban Management



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15th International Conference on Computers in Urban Planning and Urban Management

July 11-14, 2017
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Planning Support Systems for Resilient and Smart Urban Futures

For more than twenty five years, CUPUM has been one of the premier international conferences for the exchange of ideas and applications of computing technologies to address a diverse range of social, managerial, and environmental problems impacting urban planning and development. Rapid advances in computing, information, communication and web based technologies are reaching into all facets of urban life, creating new and exciting urban futures. Data generation is now so massive and all pervasive throughout society, with the universal adoption of networked computing technologies that it offers unprecedented technological solutions for planning and managing urban futures. These technologies are essential to effective urban planning and urban management in an increasingly challenging world, with socially disruptive changes, more complex and sophisticated urban lives and the need for resilience to deal with the possibility of adverse future environmental events and climate change.

These technologies will provide

#	Year	Place
XIV	2015	Boston (link)
XIII	2013	Utrecht (link)
XII	2011	Lake Louise (Calgary/Banff) (link)
XI	2009	Hong Kong (link)
X	2007	Iguazu Falls (link)
IX	2005	London
VIII	2003	Sendai (link)
VII	2001	Honolulu
VI	1999	Venice
V	1997	Mumbai
IV	1995	Melbourne
III	1993	Atlanta
II	1991	Oxford
I	1989	Hong Kong

- <http://www.unisa.edu.au/cupum>
- 以往历次会议：<http://www.unisa.edu.au/Education-Arts-and-Social-Sciences/Art-Architecture-and-Design/News-and-events/CUPUM/Previous-Conferences/>

同济大学《城市模拟与规划》课程

任课教师：朱玮



网页：http://urban.tongji-caup.org/teachers_detail_44.asp

电子邮箱：weizhu@tongji.edu.cn

支持项目：2013年同济大学教改项目，“城市模拟与规划”课程建设

模拟即对真实事物或过程的虚拟。城市规划的内容是对未来城市的合理安排，因此模拟是其最基本的工作方法。广义的城市模拟包含所有对城市未来进行虚拟的方法，例如定性的、经验性的推断；而狭义的城市模拟指应用计算机和数字模型的定量虚拟方法，即本课程所讲授的对象。定量城市模拟不仅可以使得对规划效果的预估更加精细，还可以处理城市要素之间的复杂关系，这是定性方法所难以企及的。

“城市模拟与规划”是一门面向城市规划专业本科三年级学生的选修课，主要与“城市系统分析”以及其它专业课程相辅开展。其主要目标是：（1）提供学生理性地分析城市现象和规划的工具；（2）提供一个整合专业知识技能、检验规划设计想法的平台，帮助加深对知识的理解；（3）训练其分析和解决实际城市问题的思路以及动手能力，加强其规划过程的科学性、逻辑性；（4）提升学生的学习兴趣，激发学习的动机和对城市问题的关注。

课程介绍城市模拟的发展历程，重点讲授多代理人模拟软件NetLogo的技术原理和操作方法。学生通过原理学习、上机操作、专题讨论、成果交流等形式，将所学原理技能用于解决城市规划的问题，组队编写面向实际规划应用的程序。在此过程中，逐步加深对原理的理解，熟练模拟程序开发技能，将其他理论课程的相关知识融会贯通，同时提升表达、交流等综合能力。

- Netlogo
- http://caup-tlab.tongji.edu.cn/VETC/content.aspx?info_lb=533&flag=532

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- 阅读材料待放到课程网站
 - <https://www.beijingcitylab.com/courses/aium2018/>
- OPEN OFFICE HOUR
 - 每周二下午12:30-13:30
 - 需要提前通过info预约
 - ylong@tsinghua.edu.cn, 新建筑馆501, 13661386623
- 答疑邮箱
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<http://www.beijingcitylab.com>



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微信公众号: beijingcitylab

清华大学

